

Yeutter, Bush Press U.S. View In Tokyo, Washington Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — The U.S. trade representative asserted here Monday that Japan should act, not just talk about stimulating its economy and reducing imports.
The statement by Clayton K. Yeutter came as U.S. and Japanese officials met in Tokyo and in Washington in efforts to reduce current trade tensions, among the most severe since World War II.
"Now is the time for Japan to take action and implement rather than to discuss measures to expand domestic demand," Mr. Yeutter was quoted as telling Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. "Frankly speaking, no effective steps were taken to expand domestic demand in the past year."
The U.S. trade representative is in Tokyo for a week of talks on Japan's \$60 billion trade surplus with the United States.
In Washington, Vice President George Bush said he believed that the dispute over semiconductors could be resolved. But he said he doubted that a settlement would be reached before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan visits Washington next week.
In Seoul, meanwhile, the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, warned South Korea that it should open its markets further if it wants to avoid protectionist measures by the United States.
The \$300 million in tariffs against Japanese goods imposed Friday by the Reagan administration in retaliation for alleged dumping of semiconductors by Japan continued to be sharply criticized by the Japanese.
The United States maintains that Japan broke a 1986 accord on computer chips by selling them at unfairly low prices in third countries and by failing to open its market to U.S. chips. Japan denies it has violated the pact.
The chairman of Sony Corp., Akio Morita, said Sunday at a conference in Japan that some Japanese regarded recent trade pressures from abroad as a "second coming of the black ships." This was a reference to Commodore Matthew Perry's forcing Japan to open its ports in 1853 after two centuries of isolation.
Mr. Morita said that a change under U.S. pressure "causes rather deep resentment to grow in Japan, and may erode mutual confidence between our two countries."
Mr. Yeutter later joined the U.S. agriculture secretary, Richard E. Lyng, in a meeting with Japanese officials on opening the Japanese market to U.S. farm products. Mr. Lyng said that the sessions were disappointing. (Details, Page 9.)
"In some ways individual trade relationships are threatening to overshadow our long relationship as friends and allies," Mr. Yeutter said later at a conference attended by top Japanese and U.S. officials and legislators.
He said that while Japan expands demand for imports, Washington must tackle industrial decay and reduce its budget deficit. He said that the deficit destabilized international trade and the flow of capital by sucking money into the United States.
In Washington, Japan's former foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, declared after seeing Mr. Bush, "We should settle the matter through friendly talks, not through confrontation or sanctions or reprisal."
Mr. Abe, the head of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, was in Washington to pave the way for Mr. Nakasone's visit. (AP, Reuters)

On Trade Sanctions, The EC Is Out in Front

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service
LONDON — Although Washington has gotten much of the publicity for its sanctions against Tokyo, Western Europe has led the way imposing them faster and taking them further than the United States.
In February, the 12 nations of the European Community placed a 20 percent anti-dumping duty on most Japanese copying machines. In the past decade, Japanese manufacturers have captured more than 80 percent of the \$1 billion European market for copiers, forcing 10 European companies to abandon production.
More barriers against Japanese goods may be coming soon. In Brussels, the EC announced Thursday that it was opening an investigation of the possible dumping of Japanese computer printers in Europe.
In Geneva, the ruling council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the international trade tribunal, said last week that it would hold a hearing on Japanese sales of semiconductor chips at the EC's request.
The Europeans have argued that the Japanese-U.S. accord on semiconductor sales, reached in 1986, has allowed Japan to sell its chips at unfairly low prices in "third markets" such as Europe's.
European public opinion tends to favor the retaliatory efforts, despite warnings from many economists that restraints on Japanese imports are counterproductive. But even those experts who support such restraints are worried about Washington's decision to impose 100 percent tariffs on \$300 million worth of Japanese goods.
See TRADE, Page 2

The Japanese concessions 'have always been found very deceptive in their contents.'

— Willy de Clercq,
EC commissioner
The Japanese concessions, although they could seem tempting in form, have always been found very deceptive in their contents," said Willy de Clercq, the EC's external relations commissioner.
European and Canadian trade complaints against Japan largely echo those in the United States, but their tactics have differed. Canada, which has a smaller market than Europe's, has been the most reluctant to start trade fights with Tokyo.
"We don't engage in Japan bashing," said David Preston, acting director of Japan relations for Canada's Department of External Affairs.
The Europeans have moved more quickly and forcefully to protect their markets. "Voluntary" restraints on Japanese auto imports are an example. Britain limits Japanese imports to 11 percent of its market, France to 3 percent, and Italy to a few thousand cars. By contrast, Japanese imports to the United States, which has lighter restraints, have made up about 20 percent of the market in the 1980s.
Earlier this month, Britain said it would speed up new rules designed to retaliate against what it says is Tokyo's unwillingness to open its markets to British companies.
Since the 1960s, European nations individually or collectively



Toshihiko Seko Wins His 2d Boston Marathon
Two officers caught up at the start of the 91st Boston Marathon on Monday. The race was won by Toshihiko Seko of Japan in an unofficial time of 2 hours, 11 minutes, 49 seconds. Seko also won the marathon in 1981. The record is 2:07:51, set in 1986. Page 17.

PLO Reunifies, but Without Abu Nidal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ALGIERS — The Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile opened Monday, marked by a reunification of Palestinian ranks.
Six hard-line Palestinian groups announced they were dissolving the Palestine National Salvation Front, a two-year-old Syrian-based coalition that had opposed Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.
The announcement followed a walkout by Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council after it unsuccessfully challenged Mr. Arafat's leadership.
Shortly before the session opened, George Habash, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that the six hard-line groups, which boycotted the last Palestine National Council meeting in 1984, would attend this one.
The 426-member council met to map a new strategy to establish a homeland for the 5 million Palestinians.
"We will maintain our armed struggle against Israel," Mr. Arafat said, "not because we seek war, but because we want peace, a just and comprehensive peace on the basis of the Palestinian right to self-determination and to an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital."
He called for an international Middle East peace conference, but only if it included the PLO and permanent members of the UN Security Council, including the Soviet Union.
Mr. Arafat thanked President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, for their help in the Soviet-sponsored drive to unite the Palestine Liberation Organization.
Mr. Arafat has recently taken a more radical stance on the Palestine issue, abandoning the more moderate policies he adopted when Israel drove him out of Lebanon in its 1982 invasion.
A statement issued in the name of Abu Nidal said his group was pulling out of the council because its leaders had rejected efforts to restrict Mr. Arafat's "unlimited prerogatives."
Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri el-Banna, was believed to have come to Algiers for the session, but he made no public appearance.
Nasif Hawatmeh, leader of the hard-line Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, suggested the Palestinians would reach agreement more easily without Abu Nidal's group, which he said "still has political and organizational difficulties with the mainline Fatah movement."
Fatah is the main component of the PLO and is led by Mr. Arafat. Abu Nidal, 51, advocates a terrorism. See PLO, Page 2

U.S. Doubts Bonn Will Free TWA Suspect

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials are discounting reports that Bonn intends to free the accused Lebanese terrorist Mohammed Ali Hamadeh after a brief trial so as to gain the release of two German hostages in Lebanon.
For some time, officials said, a feeling has been growing in the Reagan administration that West Germany will probably not allow the extradition of Mr. Hamadeh to this country to face charges of air piracy and murder in connection with the hijacking of an airliner to Beirut in 1985 and the death of a U.S. Navy diver who was among the passengers.
Mr. Hamadeh and his brother, Abbas, were arrested in West Germany in January. Two West Germans were subsequently kidnapped in Beirut.
A State Department official said, "It's our guess they don't want to send him here." Some Justice Department officials also have said they do not expect Mr. Hamadeh to be returned for trial.
A number of administration officials have now concluded that the Germans are most likely to steer a middle course, neither releasing Mr. Hamadeh to go home to Lebanon nor sending him to the United States.

New Army Chief in Argentina

General Resigns After Surrender Of Mutineers

The Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina accepted the resignation of his army chief of staff on Monday, 20 hours after he persuaded rebellious military officers to surrender.
In a terse announcement, the government said that General Hector Rios Erenu had resigned and that Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena was taking over as army chief of staff.
Government officials and local press reports had speculated that General Rios Erenu would be replaced after he failed to promptly put down Argentina's second military rebellion in four days.
Both groups of rebellious soldiers demanded amnesty for officers accused of human rights abuses during the military regime that ended with Mr. Alfonsín's election in 1983. Some also wanted the removal of General Rios Erenu, who had insisted that the officers answer court orders in the human rights trials.
It was not clear whether the chief of staff's resignation was a concession to the rebels.
Mr. Alfonsín conducted private talks on Sunday with Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, the officer who led the military rebellion at Campo de Mayo, outside Buenos Aires, but the substance of the talks was not known. Colonel Rico and the mutineers were in jail on Monday.
Before the rebels were taken into custody, Colonel Rico, 41, said he had achieved "objectives that will aid national reconciliation" and "affect the armed forces and the police."
He did not elaborate. But his statement prompted speculation that the government and rebels may have reached an understanding about officers accused of human rights abuses.
Mr. Alfonsín said Sunday that the rebels would be "arrested and turned over to justice."
But he said some were heroes of Argentina's 1982 Falkland Islands war with Britain who had taken a "mistaken position" and were not trying to provoke a coup.
The rebels had held nearly 2,000 See REBEL, Page 2

As Arms Agenda Shifts, German Peace Marchers Stay Nimble

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
COLOGNE — They are not nearly as numerous or as apocalyptic in their messages as they were in 1983, when they failed to prevent the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. War was imminent, they warned darkly then.
The missiles they shilly-shoed may be going soon, but the German peace marchers are still marching this Easter, praising Mikhail S. Gorbachev's "new thinking" and keeping up the pressure on wavering politicians in Bonn lest they renege on past disarmament commitments.
Anti-nuclear Easter marches have been held in West Germany since 1959. The three days of scattered demonstrations that culminated Monday with centralized rallies drew 300,000 people, according to their organizers. Estimates by various local police forces put the total much lower.
The abruptly shifting superpower arms agenda has required the coalition that styles itself the "peace movement" to remain as nimble as Mr. Gorbachev — and to wrestle with the paradox that President Ronald Reagan has for the moment become one of the demonstrators' objective allies.
The common-denominator slogan under which they chose to gather this Easter pitted them against "militarization, war preparations and destruction of the environment." Around the country, banners held aloft in defense of the Nicaraguan revolution and against nuclear energy suggested a broadening of the coalition's concerns.
There was also a subsidiary effort to denounce Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, but not so emphatically, since the American president has come to share the demonstrators' judgment that NATO's doctrine of nuclear deterrence is an immoral suicide pact.
The anti-missile coalition likes Mr. Reagan's anti-deterrence views, but not his vision of a space-based shield against ballistic missiles, also known as variously as SDI or "star wars."
The president, too, has emerged as someone who may eventually lean on Western European leaders to get them to accept not just the withdrawal of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles but also Mr. Gorbachev's proposal to abolish shorter-range missiles. NATO military planners fear this second phase would be a big step toward a "de-nuclearized Europe," a step the demonstrators support.
Yet Mr. Reagan is only a fleetingly tactical ally for the loose alliance of West German Communists, Protestant laymen, Greens and left-wing Social Democrats, who will gather again to demonstrate against him when he visits West Berlin and Bonn in early June. He remains, fundamentally, their bad guy.
At a rain-drenched rally in the New Market square in Cologne, Paul von Beber, a 67-year-old participant, held up a hand-made placard with a photograph of a gruff-looking Mr. Reagan and this message in English: "I like German boys for war."
In Beber said that at a demonstration Sunday he had carried a sign proposing an Oscar for Mr. Reagan and the Nobel Peace Prize for Mr. Gorbachev. "It's not so easy to turn the German people against the Soviet Union anymore," said the gaunt Mr. Beber, who spent three years in prisoner of war camps in Georgia and Florida during the war. "Gorbachev has made a credible impression here."
As the good guy, Mr. Gorbachev and his proclaimed "openness" have offered the West German peace theoreticians an exit from a



In Dortmund, West Germans marched on Monday for disarmament, part of the demonstrations all over the country.

Rebel Attack Kills 15 in Sri Lanka

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Fifteen ethnic Sinhalese villagers were reported killed by Tamil guerrillas early Monday in the same district of northeastern Sri Lanka where terrorists ambushed six vehicles and murdered 127 people on Friday, the government spokesman said.
A police officer also died in a separate attack on a security post in the northeast, according to the government.
The spokesman, Tilak Ratnakara, said that a curfew had been reimposed on Trincomalee district after the attack before dawn on Wan Ela village, about 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) from Trincomalee, town and 15 miles from Kantale, which is near the Friday ambush site.
According to the government, the 15 villagers — 5 men, 5 women, 4 girls and a teen-age boy — were asleep when the guerrillas struck. Paramilitary home guards were called in. Mr. Ratnakara said, and the guerrillas escaped after an exchange of fire.
Officials speculate that Monday's attack was carried out by Tamil guerrillas running ahead of troops trying to block their access to the sparsely populated east coast. Guerrillas, who maintain seasonal outposts, have in the past frequently evaded the military by moving.
Mr. Ratnakara said that troops were attempting to encircle a 250-square-mile inland area where four or five guerrilla bands of 40 to 50 men were based.
See ATTACK, Page 2



General Maxwell D. Taylor, a World War II hero who was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, has died at 85. Page 4.

GENERAL NEWS
■ For lawyers in Washington, the Iran-contra affair is the best thing since Watergate. Page 4.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ NASA's planned payment to Morton Thiokol has prompted sharp criticism. Page 9.

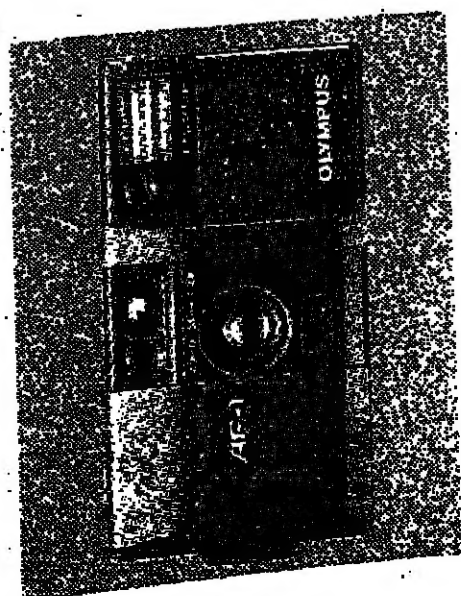
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SCIENCE FOR LIFE

Washington Lawyers Are Busiest Since Watergate

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Iran-contra affair is the best thing to happen to Washington lawyers since Watergate.

The dozens of individuals implicated in, involved with, or even tangentially connected to the affair have lawyers. Their companies have lawyers. So do their secretaries, accountants and bankers.

Sometimes, even their lawyers have lawyers. Major General Richard V. Secord, a principal figure in the affair, is represented by Thomas C. Green. Mr. Green has hired Earl J. Silbert, a former U.S. attorney here, to represent him in connection with the inquiry. Neither Mr. Green nor Mr. Silbert would grant interviews to explain why.

"In central roles, I imagine you must have two dozen law firms, at a minimum," said Leonard Garment, a Washington attorney whose office features a photograph of one client, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, inscribed with thanks to Mr. Garment for his faith and friendship.

Compared with the Iran-contra affair, "Watergate had a rather finite body of, quote, vulnerable," said Mr. Garment, who was counsel to the Nixon White House in 1973.

In addition to the lawyers representing those who are vulnerable, there are 23 lawyers working for the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, 17 lawyers working for the Senate select committee, 12 working for the House select committee and six who worked for the Tower commission.

David M. Abshire, the former U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was enlisted by the White House to handle the Iran-contra matter because officials there decided they did not want a lawyer. He ended up hiring an attorney to work for him.

About 25,000 lawyers practice in Washington. But the attorneys for those involved in the multifaceted investigation represent an elite fraternity of criminal-defense specialists who represent white-collar clients and who have known each other for years.

"There's a limited number" of lawyers who specialize in this kind of work, said Richard W. Becker of Fulbright & Jaworski, a former acting chief of the Justice Department's fraud section. Mr. Becker represents Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser.

Other than the lawyers for the independent counsel or the congressional committees, many of whom are from outside the District of Columbia, Mr. Becker said, "I know all of the lawyers."

Many started their legal careers as prosecutors in the U.S. attorney's office here during the 1970s.

Alumni of that office include Mr. Green of Sharp, Green & Langford; Alexia J. Morrison of Swidler & Berlin, who represents the conservative fund-raiser Carl R. (Spitz) Channell; Robert S. Bennett of Dannels, Duval, Bennett & Porter, who represents Howard Teicher, a former National Security Council staffer; N. Richard Janis of Janis, Schuelke & Wechsler, who represents Albert Hakim, a business associate of General Secord; and Paul L. Friedman of White & Case, who is working for the independent counsel.

They have worked with, opposite and for each other on a host of other matters. They appear together on the lecture circuit; they refer cases to each other when they are

"conflicted out" or when they need to bring in another lawyer to represent another party in the case.

Surprisingly few of the lawyers involved in Watergate are representing clients in this affair; most of the Iran-contra lawyers are in

Hall, the secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North. James J. Bierbower, the lawyer for a company owned by Richard Gadd, a retired air force officer, represented Jeb Stuart Magruder, the deputy director of President

arms shipments across state lines? These are political cases, yet at the same time you need a criminal lawyer. You have to know how to deal with grand jury immunity issues. You've got a criminal case with media interest and then there's this political gloss over it."

In a run-of-the-mill criminal case, the client's sole interest is staying out of jail. Here, the client tends to worry as well about protecting a reputation, about how it will play on the evening news. Such elements may be factored into decisions on whether to invoke the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination or to seek immunity from prosecution.

Lawyers must also grapple with a constantly changing set of facts uncovered by reporters and investigators.

The simultaneous investigations present defense lawyers with additional ways for clients to be tripped up, especially if their testimony differs from one forum to the other.

"With parallel proceedings you have an opportunity to confuse things," said one lawyer involved with the case. "You can take advantage of the different interests."

You've got a criminal case with media interest and then there's this political gloss over it.

—Robert S. Bennett,
Washington attorney

their mid-40s and were beginning careers during Watergate.

Still, some of the Watergate attorneys have turned up. General Secord's lawyer, Mr. Green, took over the defense of the former assistant attorney general, Robert C. Mardian, on charges related to Watergate when Mr. Mardian's principal lawyer became ill in mid-July.

The attorney for former Attorney General John N. Mitchell was William G. Hundley. His partner, Plato Cacheris, is envied by colleagues as the lawyer who snared the best Iran-contra client: Fawn

Richard M. Nixon's reelection campaign.

Counseling clients in such cases is a peculiarly Washington skill; a mixture of law, politics and media relations.

"It's a classic Washington case," said Mr. Bennett, who was special counsel to the Senate in expulsion proceedings against former Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, who was convicted in the Abscam bribery and conspiracy case.

"You don't say, 'Who is the lawyer who knows the most about



Wright in Berlin for 750th Anniversary Ceremony
Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and his wife, Betty, on the West Berlin side of the Brandenburg Gate. Mr. Wright presented a plaque in recognition of Berlin's 750th anniversary to the city on Monday and praised the "steadfast courage" of West Berlin residents.

Maxwell Taylor, U.S. General, War Hero and Diplomat, Is Dead at 85

WASHINGTON — General Maxwell D. Taylor, 85, a World War II hero who became the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, died late Sunday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the Pentagon announced Monday.

An army spokesman said General Taylor was admitted to Walter Reed in mid-January, and died of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, which is more commonly known as Lou Gehrig's disease.

More Than a Soldier

General Taylor, who became a pioneer commander of airborne troops, jumping into battle with his men in World War II, was not only a soldier and military tactician, strategist and administrator, but a scholar and a diplomat as well.

The tall, ramrod straight general was a hero in the invasion of Sicily

and Italy, and when he parachuted with the 101st Airborne Division into Normandy on D-Day in June 1944 he became the first American general to go into battle on French soil. He was a major figure in the winning of the Battle of the Bulge.

General Taylor also served as commandant of the United States Military Academy, of which he had been a top honors graduate.

The general, in a long and diversified career, led U.S. and United Nations forces in the Korean War, served as army chief of staff, retired, and was later recalled to active duty by President John F. Kennedy to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He later served as ambassador to Saigon.

Born Aug. 26, 1901, in Keyesville, a small town in Missouri, Maxwell Davenport Taylor was the only child of John Earle and Pearl Davenport Taylor. His father was a lawyer for a railroad.

Young Maxwell was much influenced by the Civil War tales of his

maternal grandfather, who fought for the Confederacy, and at age five, he wrote years later, he decided he wanted to go to West Point. He was an active debater at Northeast High School in Kansas City, graduated at age 15, and went on to Kansas City Junior College.

While there he took the entrance examinations for both the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy. Although the future general had always excelled in such studies as Latin, Greek and Spanish, his knowledge of geography was so limited that he failed the Annapolis examination.

At West Point he was a cadet captain, editor of the student newspaper and in 1922 graduated as the youngest cadet.

Lieutenant Taylor, who had transferred to the 10th Field Artillery in 1926, did not win his captain's bars until 1935.

Following a course at the Army War College in June 1940, the then Major Taylor accompanied Gener-

al Matthew B. Ridgway on an inspection of military forces in nine Latin American countries, and then took command of a field artillery battalion. By the time World War II broke out, he was chief of staff to General Ridgway, by then commander of the 82d Infantry Division, which had been chosen as the nucleus of the army's first two airborne divisions.

"I thus became a paratrooper almost entirely by accident," said General Taylor, who was promoted from colonel to brigadier general in December 1942, made artillery commander of the 82d Airborne, and shipped out with his division in March 1943 to do battle in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns.

A secret, and dangerous, mission to Rome in the fall of 1943 won General Taylor a Silver Star and, a few months later, command of the 101st Airborne Division and promotion to the rank of major general. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, he parachuted with his troops into

Normandy and won a Distinguished Service Cross.

In September of 1945 he was installed as the 37th superintendent of the United States Military Academy. At age 44 he was the youngest superintendent since General Douglas MacArthur, who assumed the post in 1919 when he was 39.

In January 1949, General Taylor became Chief of Staff of American Forces in Europe and the following September was appointed the first commander of the American military government in Berlin.

The general, who became commander of the Eighth Army and UN forces in Seoul early in 1953, planned strategy in the closing months of the Korean War. He did so while bawling out instructions from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was trying to arrange an armistice, not to rout the enemy but to contain him.

After an armistice was signed July 17, 1953, the general remained in Seoul to arrange prisoner exchanges, reinforce South Korea's Army, and direct efforts to help rebuild the country.

When the general became army chief of staff in June 1955, he succeeded General Ridgway, who had sided with the air force view of defense, development of a massive nuclear strike and retaliation potential.

In 1959, General Taylor resigned as army chief of staff and requested retirement as a result of conflicts over nuclear weapons.

But his service to his country was far from over.

Following the Bay of Pigs catastrophe in 1961, President Kennedy, who had publicly assumed full responsibility for the debacle, yet felt he had been ill-served by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, called on

General Taylor to conduct an investigation of the whole affair.

President Kennedy created the new post of Military Representative of the President and persuaded the general to return to active duty in July 1961.

General Taylor headed a mission to South Vietnam in 1961 and made recommendations on the possible deployment of U.S. troops there — and thus may have played a fateful role in the U.S. escalation of its participation in the war.

General Taylor was appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1962.

He continued as chairman after Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded President Kennedy in 1963. Two years later, as Vietnam was receiving more and more military support from the United States, President Johnson asked the general to become ambassador to Saigon. He resigned that post in 1965, but continued to serve as a special consultant to Mr. Johnson until 1969.

Antony Tudor, 78, Choreographer Of the Psychological Ballet, Is Dead

By Jennifer Dunning
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Antony Tudor, 78, one of the foremost choreographers of the century and considered a master of the psychological ballet, died Sunday of a heart attack in Manhattan.

Mr. Tudor, choreographer emeritus of the American Ballet Theater at his death, revolutionized ballet with his introduction of psychological motivation in choreography, reflecting the influence of Freudian thought.

Mr. Tudor explored subtle emotional conflicts within the framework of classical ballet. Highly charged plot development and natural character delineation marked the best of his works, among them "Dark Elegies," "Underneath," "Jardin aux Lilas," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Pillar of Fire." But Mr. Tudor had a streak of waspish humor, as well, that was responsible for such ballets as "Gals Performance" and "Judgment of Paris."

His long-time associate, the dancer Hugh Laing, once observed in an interview in Dance Perspectives that "Tudor went further into the depths of human emotion than any choreographer had done before him."

Mr. Tudor, whose real name was William Cook, was born in London and acquired a taste for theater as a child when he was taken to a Christmas pantomime. In addition to the popular theater, he saw the London season of Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, and a national exposure to dance made him more determined to pursue it himself.

At 16 he obtained a job as a delivery boy at Smithfield Market, where he remained for six years and rose to the position of clerk. Without consulting anyone, he began at 19 the daily study of ballet at the end of a workday that started at 6 A.M.

He studied with the British dancer and teacher Margaret Craske and with Dame Marie Rambert, the Polish-born dancer and teacher who, with Dame Ninette de Valois,



Antony Tudor

formed a small company with Mr. Laing and with Agnes de Mille, who was dancing in London at the time, that in 1928 became the London Ballet. At Miss de Mille's suggestion, he and Mr. Laing were invited in 1939 to become charter members of the newly formed Ballet Theatre.

Mr. Tudor was the company's resident choreographer for the next 10 years. In addition to successfully restaging several of his older ballets, he began work on new ballets. By the time he left Ballet Theatre in 1949 he had presented "Pillar of Fire" (1942), "Romeo and Juliet" (1942), "Dim Luster" (1943) and "Underneath" (1945), works he set to music by such composers as Schoenberg, Delius and Richard Strauss.

In 1945 he ventured into the Broadway musical theater, doing the choreography first for "Hollywood Pinafore," a George S. Kaufman adaptation of Gilbert and Sullivan, and then for the Lerner and Loewe show "The Day Before Spring." Neither production was very successful.

Mr. Tudor had danced since the start of his choreographic career but his performances were marked more by his powerful stage presence than by exceptional technique. The choreographer was credited with the development of the peculiarly American, expressive dramatic ballerina, most notably Nora Kaye, who created the lead role in "Pillar of Fire."

During the 1950s and 1960s Mr. Tudor concentrated on teaching at the Metropolitan Opera Ballet School and later in the dance division of the Juilliard School. Mr. Tudor returned to American Ballet Theatre as an associate artistic director in 1974 and in the same year was honored with a Dance Magazine award.

Like Michel Fokine, the choreographer he most admired, Mr. Tudor spent the bulk of his later years restaging the relatively small output of his early career. He was named choreographer emeritus at Ballet Theatre in 1980.

Chairman of Indebted Firm In Seoul Commits Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A South Korean shipping magnate killed himself by jumping from an office window Sunday, apparently because of an internal feud over the management of his indebted company, police said Monday.

They said Park Ken Suk, 59, chairman of Pan Ocean Shipping, left a suicide note accusing some of his colleagues of mismanaging the company for personal greed. He jumped from his 10th-floor office.

Business sources said Pan Ocean, the largest shipping company in South Korea, had been hit by the worldwide recession in the shipping industry.

Police quoted Mr. Park's relatives as saying that he had been worried about the company's huge debts, currently running at more than 1,000 billion won (\$1.2 billion), or 26 times its capital.

Mr. Park was the elder brother of Park Tong Sun, a central figure in the influence-buying scandal in the United States in the mid-1970s.

The elder Mr. Park established the Pan Ocean Chartered Lines Inc. in 1966, and it quickly grew into one of the 30 largest companies in Korea.

Since 1984 his company, along with other Korean shipping enterprises, went deeply into debt, fueled by a severe slump that hit the world's shipping industry.

(Reuters, UPI)



Park Ken Suk

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Litas Zürich SBV 1488/1

In Post-Hoxha Albania, Rigidity Endures While a New Generation Looks Abroad

Lee Stokes, the Athens bureau chief of United Press International, recently spent six days in Albania. He is one of the few Western journalists to go there since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985.

By Lee Stokes

BERAT, Albania — Fantasies, a 32-year-old professor of Marxist philosophy, rushed into the best restaurant in this southern market town, poured himself a glass of wine and apologized to a waiting foreign journalist for being in such a hurry.

"I'm expecting a Canadian friend, so I can't stay too long," he said as he sat down at a table where waiters in white jackets and black ties were serving boiled beef, potatoes and cabbage to a group of government officials from nearby Stalin City.

In a country where the Communist authorities discourage unofficial contacts with foreigners, his casual and public remarks — even the presence of the foreign journalist — were surprising. But the meeting and the greeting in English, a language virtually unknown in Albania not long ago, were indications of how the country has begun to open up to the rest of the world since the death of Enver Hoxha two years ago.

The door, however, is still only slightly ajar. Albania's 2.9 million people still live in a closed, strictly regulated society.

Most Albanians are loathe to speak with foreigners, fearing arrest by the secret police agency, Sigurimi, and prison terms of up to 10 years. Children who ask tourists for candy are sometimes beaten by their parents.

Albanian men are uniformly clean-shaven, the result of an official ban on beards. But foreigners with beards are no longer forced to shave at the border.

The country remains the only officially atheist state in the world. Even crosses marking graves in cemeteries have been banned since 1967.

Defectors say the country has about 40,000 political prisoners. The government acknowledges only one prison, holding 80 inmates, but admits to the practice of internal exile and the use of "work



In Saranda, Albania, a foreign photographer attracted suspicious looks from Albanian youths near an office building bearing a photograph of the country's leader, Ramiz Alia.

centers" where criminals are sent for "re-education." On the other hand, personal security for Ramiz Alia, Hoxha's successor as Communist Party leader, is apparently minimal. Mr. Alia strolled through Tirana one recent morning with an aide and no visible bodyguards.

Albanians live under a strict moral code. Premarital sex is frowned upon, adultery can lead to a labor camp sentence. Albania has Europe's highest birth rate, largely because abortion and contraception are discouraged except for medical reasons.

The 1976 constitution calls for basic civil liberties, but the government's commitment is questionable. National elections held in 1982 produced an unlikely turnout: The authorities said all 1,627,928 eligible voters went to the polls and only one of them voted against the government's candidates.

The tightly controlled society is the legacy of Hoxha, the charismatic French-educated revolutionary who seized power in Albania 42 years ago, closed the country to the

outside world and molded a backward Adriatic nation into a self-sufficient, semi-industrialized Stalinist state.

It is Hoxha's legacy that is now forcing Albania out of its shell.

"Hoxha," said a French diplomat, "succeeded in creating an industrial proletariat and an educated intelligentsia where before there were just peasants and literally one or two graduates from foreign universities." France is one of the few Western nations to maintain an embassy in Tirana.

"But this younger generation, now the majority of the population because of the country's high birth rate, is restless," the diplomat continued. "It seeks a better life with consumer goods and contact with the outside world."

There is an eagerness among young people to learn about life outside their borders. Foreign television broadcasts, for example, are so much in demand that some would-be viewers construct antennas out of forks and knives.

A frequent Western visitor to Ti-

rana said: "Young professionals, party bureaucrats and technocrats, influenced not only by tourists, foreign television and radio but also by their own country's rising standard of living, are demanding greater emphasis by state planners on consumer goods and openness."

In a country where the size of the grain harvest or the garlic crop are considered state secrets, it is difficult to assess Albania's progress. But some results are beginning to show.

"People in Albania today are better dressed than they were five years ago, and their shops have more consumer goods," said a Western diplomat in Tirana. "These are the tangible benefits of trading with the West that the growing Communist middle class of Albania want to see improved."

In its desire to be left alone, Albania accepts no foreign aid or loans, and its citizens are forbidden to receive packages or money from abroad.

Officials say about 5,000 West-

all of them entering as part of government delegations or tightly controlled tourist groups — are expected to visit Albania this year. No Americans, Israelis, Soviets or South Africans will be admitted.

The price of such isolation has been high, however, and while Albanian officials publicly praise their economic and social achievements, they privately concede that contacts with the outside world can help their economy.

A year before his death in 1985, Hoxha began laying the seeds for an end to isolation and Mr. Alia is pushing the process. In a major policy address last year, the new leader stressed the value of economic and political cooperation with the West.

A member of a Hungarian trade delegation said Mr. Alia was using foreign trade to improve his economy rather than risking political and social reforms at home.

Under Mr. Alia, Albania has agreed for the first time to establish a rail link between the northern city of Shkoder and Titograd, Yugoslavia. Two border crossings have opened between Greece and Albania, and a ferry link between the southern city of Saranda and the Greek island of Corfu is being negotiated.

Trade with Eastern Europe, especially Czechoslovakia, which helps excavate Albanian coal and valuable mineral reserves, is also steadily increasing.

Oil industry sources say Albania also needs Western technology to increase production. The oil fields are the most profitable sector of Albania's economy, but experts say

more oil must be pumped to sustain economic growth.

Italy, Albania's traditional window to the West, has opened negotiations on a plan to provide the technology in a joint project that could double the country's oil exports, and Greece has also marketed Albanian oil and coal products to Western markets.

Albania sees fewer benefits in renewing political ties outside its borders, even with other Communist nations.

Hoxha, a hard-line Stalinist, broke off relations with the Soviet Union in 1961 after Nikita S.

Khrushchev called on Albania and other East European countries to abandon Stalinism.

Although China maintains an embassy in Tirana, relations between the two countries have been cool since 1978. Albania was outraged by China's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and begin considering domestic political changes. Albania has steadfastly spurned Soviet overtures to return to the fold.

The threat of Soviet military intervention is an important consideration in a country where defense preparedness reaches paranoid levels. Thousands of cement pillboxes are scattered around the country and every man, woman and child receives military training. In its effort to develop, Albania has maintained economic relations with Soviet client states such as Vietnam and with Warsaw Pact nations, particularly Czechoslovakia. But the lack of ties with the Soviet

Union and China could threaten growth and provoke discontent among Albanians who expect more out of life in the future.

"Their demands can only be met by increasing productivity," predicted a Westerner who regularly visits Tirana. "This means replacing antiquated Soviet and Chinese equipment with new spare parts — and the only way to do that without any political strings attached is to open up to the West."

Mexico Official to Visit Soviet

MOSCOW — Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union at the start of May, a spokesman for the Mexican Embassy said Monday. The visit returns one made to Mexico City last October by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. The spokesman said the dates for the trip had not been set.

Iran Claims Gains In Kurdistan Area

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran says that Revolutionary Guards and Kurdish irregulars killed 1,500 Iraqis in a recent series of attacks in the Kurdistan Mountains.

The Iranian news agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Saturday that the Iranians and their allies among the Kurds also downed two Iraqi military helicopters and destroyed five Soviet-made tanks in the clashes in northeast Iraq over the last few days.

An Iranian communiqué said the Iranians and their allies among the Kurds also downed two Iraqi military helicopters and destroyed five Soviet-made tanks in the clashes in northeast Iraq over the last few days.

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Gorbachev Edicts Hit Wine Industry

Producers Now Stress Quality and Nonalcoholic Spin-Offs

By Philip Taubman

TELAVI, U.S.S.R. — Tengiz Nanitashvili smiled gamely as he held aloft the gaudy salami-like object, but it was clear his heart really was not in the latest mass-produced product from the sun-drenched wine country of the Soviet Union.

"We call it churchkhela," Mr. Nanitashvili said as several guests from Moscow cautiously tasted the reddish salami, a traditional peasant snack made from walnuts and dried concentrated grape syrup.

For Mr. Nanitashvili and thousands of other residents of the fertile Alazan Valley in Georgia who make a living making wine, the manufacture and marketing of churchkhela is a symbol of changing times in the Soviet Union.

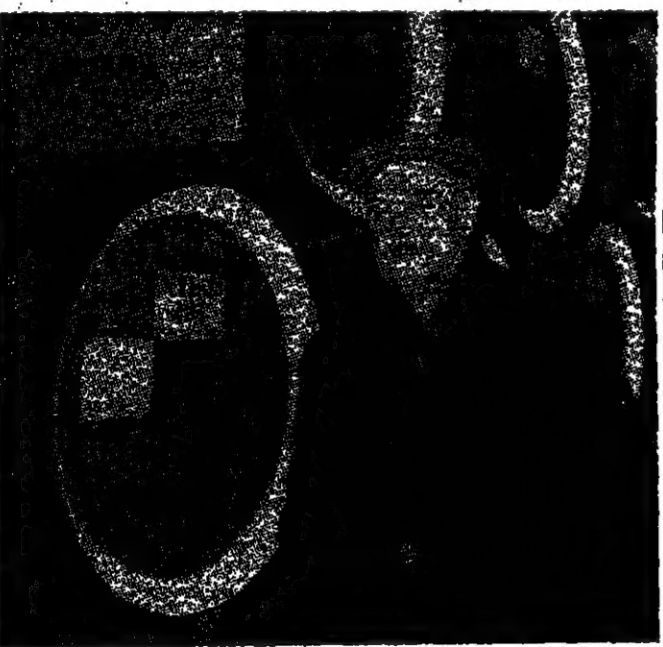
Since Mikhail S. Gorbachev decreed nearly two years ago that alcoholism in the Soviet Union must be ended, the wine industry has been struggling to adapt to the stringent controls imposed on the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Perhaps more than any other Gorbachev initiative, the campaign has touched the lives of Soviet citizens, producing long lines outside liquor shops and significant changes in entertaining customs.

In 1985, the last year for which nationwide data are available, wine production in the Soviet Union dropped 25 percent from the peak year of 1983.

In Kakheti, this wine-producing region at the base of the snow-capped Caucasus mountains, the campaign has resulted in an increased emphasis on quality, and a turn toward nonalcoholic spin-off products, including grape juice and churchkhela, which was previously made by farmers.

Georgia, one of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics, is renowned for its wines, and the rolling hills of Kakheti are dotted with villages with names that reso-



Otari Robakidze, head of a brandy factory.

nate for Soviet citizens the way Bordeaux and Burgundy do for Westerners.

Grapes have thrived in the temperate climate of Georgia for centuries — many Georgians like to think their homeland was the birthplace of the fruit — and winemaking has been a central part of the economy for generations.

Until the Communist revolution in 1917, winemaking was centered on families and villages. Today grapes are grown and harvested on huge collective farms and wine is processed at large installations such as Plant No. 2 on the outskirts of Telavi, a provincial center. The sprawling plant, one of eight in the region, produced more than one million gallons (3.8 million liters) of wine last year.

As the production of wine dropped after the Gorbachev initiatives, vintners — no longer pressed to meet annual production quotas — left wine to age longer, producing a higher-grade product.

The price for aged wine averages less than 3 rubles, or about \$4.60, a bottle, but that represents a price increase of nearly 50 percent.

Also, some of the crop was turned over to the production of juice and churchkhela, 1.2 tons of which was produced last year.

The Gorbachev initiatives have changed many things in the industry, but one thing remains the same: the pride Georgians take in their product. A group of them nodded approvingly when told of a story recounted by Otari Robakidze, the manager of a Tbilisi brandy plant, who expects to see Georgian brandy exported to the United States this year.

Mr. Robakidze said that Winston Churchill was so pleased with the Georgian Eniseli brandy during the Yalta Conference in 1945 that Stalin, who was born in Georgia, sent him 70 bottles of Churchill's 70th birthday. Churchill, according to Mr. Robakidze, wrote back, "I'm only sorry I'm not 100."

Soviet Cancels Consul-Level Visit to Israel

Agence France-Presse

KUWAIT — The Soviet Union has canceled a trip to Israel by a Soviet consular delegation because Israel was using it as a propaganda tool, a senior Soviet official said.

A deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, said on Sunday the trip had been arranged to discuss the cases of certain Soviets working in religious institutions in Israel, and the question of Soviet properties there.

He said that Israel had fueled a press campaign on the visit to put pressure on Moscow and that the trip was off because Israel "had tried to use this visit as a means of blackmail and propaganda."

Mr. Petrovsky denied that the Soviet Union had reached an agreement with an unnamed party to allow the periodic emigration of Jews to Israel. "The emigration of Soviet Jews obeys decisions taken punctually and separately," he said.

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Herald Tribune

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Real Arms Control

More to Be Won Over

After four years of secret talks, the United States and six allies have put a new obstacle in the path of proliferating nuclear capabilities. They agreed to strong controls on the export of missiles and missile technologies that can be used to deliver nuclear weapons. This is a real arms control achievement at a critical time.

Export controls on nuclear materials and related technologies have existed since the mid-1970s. They have slowed the spread of capability to build nuclear weapons, but a number of nations have moved down the nuclear path, causing attention to be focused on a second line of defense: controlling the means of delivering the nuclear weapons. That is what the new agreement addresses.

The United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada have now committed themselves not to export missiles, their major components, production equipment and related technology without tough restrictions. The curbs are actually firmer than existing nuclear export controls, on the strong presumption of denial rather than restraint of sales, and placing the burden of ensuring compliance on the supplier instead of on the recipient.

The Soviet Union and China are not yet participants. Given Moscow's strong record on nonproliferation, there is reason to hope that the Soviet Union will be included. China, too, has recently taken welcome steps on the nonproliferation front.

More problematic is the cooperation of states like Argentina, Brazil, Israel, Pakistan and South Africa. Their modern aerospace and missile research makes their participation vital, yet they are themselves among the nations whose advancing nuclear capabilities weaken the existing nonproliferation regime. Still, they also have reason to fear other nations' nuclear capabilities. With deft diplomacy, many of these almost-nuclear states might be won over to the new accord.

Senator John Glenn adds an important reminder. The new restrictions on delivery systems are welcome, but they are "not a substitute for restricting the manufacture of [nuclear] materials in the first place."

The news on nonproliferation from Pakistan, Israel and elsewhere is sobering enough to rouse supplier states from recent complacency. Perhaps in affirming again the promise of strong collective action, the United States and the others can breathe new life into the flagging nonproliferation regime.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Raising the Threshold

A number of governments have worked together for years to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Now the seven big Western industrial countries are embarking on a parallel effort to cut off the commerce in missiles large enough to carry nuclear warheads. It is a contribution to the world's safety and probably the Reagan administration's most effective step so far to restrain the proliferation of nuclear armories.

The seven have agreed not to export large missiles or components except under extraordinary guarantees of their peaceful use. The seven say that they do not want to interfere with other countries' research in, for example, meteorology. But Pakistan, to take a conspicuous case, has a space program as well as a nuclear program, and it would take more than ordinary credibility to think that there is no relationship between them.

Unfortunately, the restrictions come later. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have given missiles, not all of them small, in foreign aid. India, which set off a nuclear explosion in 1974, put a satellite

into orbit with its own rocket in 1980. Brazil manufactures and exports a wide range of rockets, including one capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. Israel apparently has had for some time not only nuclear weapons but also the ballistic missiles to carry them. South Korea is reportedly building intermediate-range ballistic missiles out of components openly available on the market, including American rockets.

While the seven countries' new export restrictions will be useful, they will be more useful if the seven can persuade other countries to join them — the Soviet bloc, other industrial countries and, increasingly important, developing countries such as Brazil that have gone into the arms business.

But, like the export controls on nuclear technology, these similar controls on missiles do not have to be absolutely watertight to be effective, and they are very much worth enforcing. They have only to make it harder, more time-consuming and more expensive to pursue these weapons. The controls have only to raise the threshold — and these new rules can at least accomplish that.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

'Soviet Military Power'

Each spring, just as the crocuses wilt, the Pentagon's printing presses churn out a tulip-red brochure entitled "Soviet Military Power." This hardly perennial, grown with the finest intelligence fertilizer, features Soviet military equipment just the way the Kremlin would like the world to see it — a teaming profusion of menacing missiles, planes, ships and the like, all outnumbering their American counterparts. This begins the annual bean-count battle of Soviet versus American weapons.

The message of "Soviet Military Power 1987," just like its predecessors, is that the Soviets have so many weapons that Congress must vote still more money to match them. But the bright pictures and lurid text tell only part of the story. It is true that over a period of steady military investment the Soviet Union has purchased a formidable arsenal. But counting beans is absurd as the main measure of military strength.

Whenever Soviet weapons get off the pages of "Soviet Military Power" and onto a battlefield, they undergo a striking transformation. The half-billion-dollar trove of Soviet equipment the Chadians reportedly captured last week did not help the Libyans sustain their invasion. The Soviet fighters and extensive air defense system supplied

to the Syrians did not prevent the Syrian Air Force from losing 79 planes against Israel's one loss in 1982. The Iraqis are not finding that their largely Soviet equipment gives them a decisive edge over Iran.

Of course, Soviet weapons might perform very differently in Soviet hands than in those of Soviet clients. That is just the point that "Soviet Military Power" misses. Tactics and training are also critical factors in determining battles. Hardware alone is rarely decisive, or else Americans would have prevailed in Vietnam. Arabs against Israel, Goliath against David.

Even considering just weapons, American planes, missiles and ships are generally of higher quality. To compare just numbers on each side ignores the choices made by America's army, navy and air force to spend their budget on smaller numbers of presumably higher quality weapons.

"Soviet Military Power" tells too little about the Soviet Union and too much about the Pentagon's propensity to portray money and weapons as the only main ingredients of military strength. With such cartoons, the Pentagon undermines the credibility of its own powerful case for balancing Soviet military power.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Thais and Cambodians

Thailand is the place of first asylum for most refugees who have fled Indochina since the Communist victory of 1975, and it has a record of official compassion matched by no other country — not even the United States, which has resettled 800,000 of the refugees. Currently Thailand hosts upward of a third of a million Cambodians, Laotians and Vietnamese. Still, the Thais are criticized for being coldly ready to dump these helpless people. Some would-be new arrivals have been repelled, and recently some Hmong tribesmen were booted back to Laos.

Thais reply that resettlement countries have yielded to "compassion fatigue" and no longer accept refugees in adequate numbers or with deliberate speed. America is taking in refugees faster than they arrive in Thailand; this year the number will exceed 20,000, up from 1986. But this explanation does not satisfy all the private humanitarian groups that do the resettling, let alone the Thais.

In fact, most of the quarter of a million Cambodians in Thailand sit in camps on the border run by Cambodian resistance groups. The groups live on the hope of eventually going home, and oppose losing their people either to local integration or to foreign resettlement. The Thais, plus some of their non-Communist Southeast Asian neighbors,

China and the United States, find political reason to sustain this resistance, although it puts them all somewhat in the position of generating refugees. No real relief can be expected for the border camp people without the sort of fundamental political change that is not yet on the horizon.

Khao I Dang is special: a refugee camp — not a resistance camp — of 15,000-plus Cambodians that the Thais decided to close on grounds that its very existence created refugees and that the resettlement countries were unloading it too slowly. Under U.S. and United Nations urging, however, Bangkok has reportedly agreed to let its residents keep their refugee status — the vital key to UN protection and Western resettlement alike.

Americans sometimes congratulate themselves for rescuing those who came into danger in Indochina by counting on the United States. Better to realize that it takes a long time to tie up the ends of a war. There is a discussion among humanitarian organizations over whether the troubled record of Hmong resettlement in the United States justifies removing more of these Laotians from Thailand. But there is no argument about promptly taking in all eligible Cambodians, especially refugees from Khao I Dang.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS26928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 53610616. Telex: 61770
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Greed and Generosity Seem Out of Balance

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Elizabeth Dole, the U.S. secretary of transportation, came to town last week to address an International Herald Tribune centennial conference. She was vigorous, charming, Reaganesque in her hearty advocacy of taking government out of business, deregulating, letting money talk. She sounded superbly confident.

Just the night before, some businessmen had been discussing the fragility of an economy that has come to be dominated by fast-buck financiers, the unproductive shuffling of paper that is undermining big industries, the huge corporate debt that could bring down giants if interest rates shoot up.

One of them wondered what it is that makes an Ivan Boskey, that drives reputable, solidly based firms into dubious and dangerous operations. At one point everybody is wildly conglomeration. A decade later the game is takeover and divest, making the sum of the conglomerate worth less than its parts. It does not make production sense, but it does make quick returns for those who manage the finances.

If the bubble doesn't burst disastrously, the speaker said, it must nonetheless dry up in the long term as money is siphoned from productive investment and America loses the ability to compete with other producers in terms of quality and price.

Garry Trudeau, in his cartoon strip "Doonesbury," makes incisive comments on the current compulsion to amass vast amounts of money by manipulation without actually creating wealth. He shows a young man obsessed with guilt and a sense of failure if he fails to make his first million by age 30, and then equally obsessed to get on with the second million. For what purpose? He shows an old white-collar crook, emotionally drained and void from his exertions, seeking solace by tending to a catfish homebody.

But that is more or less a dispirited view. It seems that before his fall Mr. Boskey addressed students at a university in New York, preaching the vitality and salutary advantages of greed, and that they applauded enthusiastically. Mr. Boskey was caught cheating, which is not applauded; but the principle of greed seems to have been subtracted from the seven sins.

Television evangelists have joined the chorus, promising salvation provided the money rolls in. It does not matter much what all these people use the money for — the point is that the amount becomes the measure of achievement, of power, of prestige. It is the standard of human value, not just the value of goods and services.

Certainly that is nothing new. Throughout

history there have been periods of extravagant greed as new techniques are developed to collect great fortunes. Lavish use is made of the privileges the fortunes confer, provoking stern reform or fierce revolution. I am not suggesting that this is coming or that the United States is heading in the direction of the Renaissance church or the French monarchy. But it sets some amber lights blinking when the rhetoric of leadership fails to guide against the fable.

There is a special irony in this renewed lack of balance just in the period when the revolutionaries who had reacted against earlier excesses are coming to admit that they went much too far. Most Communist countries are tinkering with free-market ideas and accepting the need to give individuals some material incentives.

The theory of communism was that a society organized to put communal interest ahead of individuals would bring social justice and egalitarianism. With the miseries accompanying the

first industrial revolution and for nearly a century afterward, it had a powerful appeal, provoking great sacrifice and great suffering.

Communism has proved to be a monumental failure, providing neither justice nor well-being. It is having to concede, if only in timid, limited ways, that society is composed of individuals and that nothing good can come of trying to compress them into a monolith.

Meanwhile, free market societies have shown that individuals, acting through impersonal forces, can bring the innovation, ingenuity and adjustment needed to release great productive capacity. And these societies have been able, through the democracy that is their lifeblood, to manage themselves with enough justice to sustain the general welfare.

Supply and demand, individuals and social constraint, greed and generosity are inextricable pairs. Things go dreadfully wrong when they are allowed out of tilt, in either direction. If government is to serve its citizens, it must not shrink responsibility for maintaining equilibrium.

The New York Times



The Bull, the Bear and the Boskeys.

Middle East: For Leadership to Help Make Peace

By Mohamed Kamal

The writer is Jordan's ambassador to the United States. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — It is an article of faith in the U.S. Congress that Israel must be strong to "take the risk for peace" and must not be forced "to negotiate from weakness." Do not the same axioms hold true for the moderate Arab states?

Despite several written pledges that the United States would sell Jordan military equipment for legitimate self-defense needs, supporters of Israel were able to persuade Congress to prevent approval of such arms sales. Even when King Hussein stated Jordan's readiness to negotiate promptly with Israel in accordance with United Nations Resolution 242, Congress was able to raise the ante and prevent even modest sales of equipment designed only to replace obsolete Jordanian equipment.

Yet if Jordan does play a critical role in maintaining security and stability on Israel's longest Arab frontier, how can the United States justify limiting economic and military aid to less than 1 percent of that provided Israel? Aid to moderate Arabs may be a critical factor in maintaining an environment in which all countries in the region can survive and live in peace.

It is time for Americans concerned for the good of their country — and especially American Jews — to ask some pertinent questions.

How can it benefit the United States to persist in uncritical support of Israel at the expense of deepening alienation among the Arabs and a diminished economic, political and strategic position in the region?

Is this a carefully studied policy or is it shaped by the all-or-nothing perspective of the pro-Israel lobby?

How does it serve Israel's future to pursue a policy that has sustained conflict and fueled a detrimental, dead-end fortress mentality?

Is it not in the vital interests of both America and Israel to actively work, instead, for a just and lasting peace settlement to the conflict?

Israel repeatedly expresses the desire to make peace with the Arabs. But it seems to suffer from a fear of peace with the Arabs, and persistently acts in opposition to its words — in military adventure and land acquisition.

Apparently fearful even to consider the compromises that a viable peace process demands, and ever fearful of the future, Israel misguidedly thinks it can assure its security by force and through territorial expansion.

Fear, it seems, is Israel's fundamental emotion. Is it that Israelis —

peace or security. Preoccupation with security based on military might and the acquisition of land will never assure Israel's future. Only the restoration of Palestinian rights in a land of their own will bring the just and lasting peace needed to release Israel from its fortress of fear and guarantee it permanent security.

The world has witnessed, and we in the region have experienced, the terrible consequences of prolonged, unsolved conflict. We are all, Arabs and Israelis alike, living precariously in the eye of a deadly storm that at any moment can unleash its indiscriminate fury upon the region and the world. As the forces of radicalism, religious intolerance and fundamentalism gain strength and the cycle of violence expands, our chances for peace proportionately diminish. The need for peace is urgent. We can no longer allow ourselves to drift along the disastrous tide of inaction.

I believe that most of us, Jews and Arabs, sincerely want peace, but we will have to work for it. On both sides there are wise and responsible people of good will who can make the difference in defeating the forces of fear and negativism. But they will need voices of leadership that will be heard in Israel, America and the Arab world.

The Washington Post

Trade: For Action Against Protectionism Abroad

By Richard A. Gephardt

The writer is a representative from Missouri and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. He has drafted a bill requiring presidential action against any country using unfair practices to build a large surplus with the United States.

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade policy has reached a turning point. For sound reasons, the American people reject current policies and demand a change. The Congress is going to respond. Not since its 1973-74 session has Congress embarked on so thorough an overhaul of national trade objectives and remedies. This year's legislation will set the framework for American trade policy for the rest of the century.

Congress intends to support tough international negotiations and to correct economic policies at home. On both counts, America has been frustrated for years by an administration seemingly disinterested and out of touch.

U.S. trade officials have relied for years on multilateral negotiations to

pursue American trade objectives. Achievement of a "level playing field" for U.S. producers was always only the next trade round away.

That approach made sense 40 years ago. The principal trade barriers were tariffs, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was established to negotiate mutual tariff reductions. GATT succeeded far beyond expectations in lowering tariffs for manufactured goods among the long industrialized countries.

But the trade problems of the 1940s and 1950s are not the trade problems of today and tomorrow. GATT rules apply to only a small fraction of world trade and a smaller fraction of trade frictions. Nontariff barriers, for which GATT procedures are inadequate, now predominate.

Further, many leading trade competitors today have not taken part in the mutual tariff reductions of previous GATT rounds. South Korea tariffs average some three times the U.S. level, and Brazilian tariffs are twice those of South Korea. Few of America's newly industrialized competitors, including Japan, have abandoned their mercantilist attitude toward trade and accept the principles of a free and open international world trade system. They have prospered behind formal and informal trade barriers while watching the U.S. economy flounder in the pursuit of a one-sided free trade policy.

Far too often, the United States has naively applied traditional GATT formulas for tariffs to the nontariff barriers of its competitors.

The case of the Japanese semiconductor agreement underscores the bankruptcy of this strategy. The Reagan administration hailed the agreement as the most commercially significant action ever taken by the United States under its laws to eliminate foreign unfair practices, and it promised \$4 billion in new sales over five years. But even before the ink was dry, the Japanese redoubled their efforts to squeeze U.S. manufacturers out of Japan and third-country markets. These actions steal American jobs and pervert the world trading system.

They are not an anomaly. Despite a list of Japanese promises of reform, there remains a vast array of barriers to expanded U.S. exports to Japan.

Protectionism abroad requires a firm yet measured response. For years, the administration looked the other way when its trading partners flouted their obligations to pursue free trade. These countries got used to their one-sided access to U.S. markets. As in the current semiconductor case, the administration has tried to substitute brinkmanship for the

forceful, consistent insistence on fair treatment for American exporters.

I have drafted a proposal to target foreign protectionist countries that use unfair and discriminatory trade practices to build up large surpluses with the United States. For these countries, my proposal asks the administration to negotiate the elimination of these practices.

If such negotiations are not successful, the president is to act against the countries on a dollar-for-dollar basis for the loss of U.S. export opportunities caused by these practices. The provision would establish a progressive reduction goals to be enforced by presidential action.

This emphasis on results is vital. Americans would never accept an arms control agreement with the Soviets without stringent verification procedures. They cannot accept less when economic security is at stake.

Some claim that this provision is protectionist, or that it ties the president's hands. Nothing could be further from the truth. We simply are trying to put a tool in the president's hands and ask him to use it to pry open foreign markets in support of the world's free trading system.

The Washington Post

Some Shouldn't Give Free-Trade Lessons

WHITEHALL is a gigantic, xenophobic cartel whose innate protectionism has remained largely untouched by the Thatcher revolution. In the past two decades Japanese goods have transformed the lives of ordinary Britons. Japanese cars, motor bikes, stereos, televisions, cassette recorders, cameras, calculators, telephones are cheap, well-made and a pleasure to use. Almost none of this has found its way into the public sector because the Department of Trade and Industry does everything in its power to stop it. Of course there are trade barriers in Japan. But when it comes to calling the Japanese kettle black, Britain and the EC are not so much a pot as a huge vat of tar.

— Simon Jenkins, writing in The Sunday Times (London).

America's Trade Deficit Is Made in USA

UNFAIR trade practices by some countries do hurt America, but removing them would account for less than 20 percent of the \$170 billion U.S. trade deficit. America's trade deficit has been made in America.

Barriers exist, but opportunities abound. Unfortunately, most businesses are supremely indifferent to exporting. The reluctance to export, the demand created by the huge budget deficit and consumers' propensity for buying, rather than saving, have caused the huge trade deficit.

Dollar devaluation will likely have only a marginal effect. Customers prefer certain foreign goods because of quality, service and reliability. Also, American companies will continue to manufacture goods abroad or assemble products from foreign-made parts, and much of this "overseas sourcing" takes place in countries whose currencies are tied to the dollar and thus are not affected by dollar devaluation.

Meanwhile, the emphasis on mergers, acquisitions and leveraged buyouts, plus myopic infatuation with short-term profits, damages America's ability to compete abroad. Insistence on short-term profits deprives research, development, investment and marketing of the necessary funds.

Unless Americans get back to the basics of product development, increased productivity, aggressive selling and international marketing, they will continue to become less and less competitive. Unless pains are taken to change the attitude of American companies toward world markets, the trade deficit will remain high and Americans' standard of living will fall.

Business executives and politicians shout for a level world playing field. But that is no substitute for learning to play the game better.

— Gerald Marks, director of the U.S. Commerce Department's office in Chicago, in The New York Times

Here Was Shultz With A Miracle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — History may, as so many cynics have said, be merely a record of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind, but it also has its miracles.

We have endured for so long the conflict between capitalism and communism, democracy and dictatorship, that most people can scarcely believe that relief from these tensions is within the range of the possible. Yet here was Secretary of State George Shultz back from Moscow in Holy Week like an answer to the world's prayers for peace, speaking about a break in the tension and a realistic control of nuclear weapons.

Is it a miracle or a miracle? Nobody knows, but during the festival of Easter and the Passover even unbelievers were beginning to hope.

Not all of them, of course. Suppose, some say, that Mikhail Gorbachev does agree to get rid of all medi-

They have made a start. It may build confidence for other steps.

um-range missiles in Europe, what about the short-range missiles? Even suppose that he makes a verifiable deal on short-range missiles, would not this leave Europe vulnerable to Moscow's massive conventional armies and split the Western alliance? In any event, what about Afghanistan, and Nicaragua, and the Jews behind the Curtain?

These are relevant questions, and leave much to be negotiated, as Mr. Shultz has conceded, but what has already been achieved would obviously have been regarded a year or so ago as a minor miracle.

We are only at the beginning of the beginning of the most complicated set of negotiations in the history of modern diplomacy, but we are a long way from the days when President Reagan was talking about the folly of doing business with the "evil empire."

We are even a long way from the Jewish anti-Semitism of Mr. Reagan made alarming offers without consultation with the allies or even with his own military chiefs of staff.

The administration is at last proceeding cautiously, seeking one verifiable compromise at a time with the knowledge of the cabinet, the military and the allies. In so doing it will be reasonably sure that whatever treaties it signs will have the advance knowledge of Congress and the allies, and the support of the American people.

Obviously the fundamental political and philosophical differences between these two continental nuclear giants will remain. Even if they agreed on everything that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gorbachev discussed in Moscow, both still would be left with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world. But they have made a start toward limitation and verification, which, if continued, may build confidence for other steps toward a safer world. At least they have made a start toward the reality that the possibility of better relations.

This in itself is something. For both sides had been drifting into a kind of hopeless acceptance of inevitable tension. Now we have a chance to recall that there have been similar conflicts in the past that seemed absolute and inescapable but were finally tempered if not resolved.

Toward the end of the last century the tension between France and Britain provided the most imminent threat to European peace. Yet within a few years, alarmed by Germany, they were signing the Entente Cordiale.

In our own time Franklin Roosevelt was imploring us to "remember Pearl Harbor," but now Americans are sitting around in Toyotas hearing that the only thing they have to fear is Japanese trade.

Perhaps it is only by doing hard things with our minds that we can imagine the religious deadlock and wars of the 16th and 17th centuries that ended after unresolvable carnage only through acceptance of tolerance and religious freedom.

But miracles do happen occasionally. General Washington thought that the United States Constitution was a miracle 200 years ago.

Ben Franklin regarded it with skepticism and hope. "I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve," he said in the closing speech at Philadelphia. "But I am not sure I shall never approve them. For having lived long — he was 82 at the time — "I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions."

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Quiet Sunday

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] No news of further fighting in Mexico: the Italians, having rung at Turkey's front-door bell in the Dardanelles, appear to have retired; the outbreak at Fes has subsided. Thus peace hovers over the earth on this Sunday morning (April 21), while Europe and America are left in quiet to mourn their great loss in the calamity of the Titanic.

ST. PETERSBURG — The total number of killed and wounded in the affray with strikers (on April 18), near Irkutsk, is 400. The Lena Mining Company throws the responsibility for the fighting upon political instigators; the press declares that the disorders were provoked by the arrest of members of the strike committee.

The "Novoe Vremya" accused the Lena Mining Company of reducing its workmen to slavery.

1937: Control of Boxing

PARIS — [A reader writes:] Jack Dempsey, whose pugilistic brawn has never been matched, to my knowledge, by any great degree of mental agility, has now announced that government control of boxing is necessary to keep it out of the gutter. There are thousands of local and state boxing boards which, drawing fat salaries and pushing big cigars in and out of their mouths, have succeeded in All the control exercised on the sport not one whit in raising its level or in the money, the outrageous money, paid out. If such control has been followed that the government board would be wrapped up in the same red tape and would end in the same red tape and would end in the same red tape.

U.S. Futures

Grains

Livestock

Currency

Asia

U.S.T.

هكاشم الأجل

OPINION

Where Communists Rule,
Spying Is Another Matter

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — During the last week I was in Poland as a correspondent, three people tried separately to entrap me — a doctor, a writer, an architect. They were decent people ordered by the police to find out what I knew about the never-publicized defection of a Polish military attaché.

I was leaving under an expulsion order issued because of annoyance with my reporting. It was not connected to

ON MY MIND

the attaché affair, about which I knew nothing. The three men were drafted into the effort by the Polish secret police, who apparently were trying to work up some kind of charges against me before I left. They had no option but to obey or face contemptuous harassment.

They understood that and so did I. Earlier and later, I met various kinds of agents of Communist intelligence. At the United Nations, I met a jovial KGB agent accredited as a journalist but almost out in the open, who specialized in offering royalties to American reporters even if they had not written any books.

At the United Nations I also met a Soviet newsman who later turned up in Afghanistan with Nikita Khrushchev, as his personal aide.

In India I knew a longtime Zvezda correspondent, I saw him four years later in Ghana, where he was in a different trade — running a Russian airline to Communist-backed groups in the Congo.

Those Russians were professional agents. They did not have to be pressed into service, as were the Poles, by the police. They were the police.

All over the world I met Russians, Czechs, Poles, Hungarians — news people, musicians, economists — who routinely reported all they saw to their local embassy. They were neither agents nor people pressured by the police into informing, just Soviet bloc citizens carrying out instructions, doing their duty of working for the state wherever they were.

All this was as early as the '40s and as late as this year. It comes to mind because

Drum Out the Marines

PEOPLE are saying that the marines in Moscow were "lousy." Was anyone lonely at Iwo Jima or Tarawa? Probably, but not in a position to do anything about it. Maybe we could find better diplomatic strategies than single men between the ages of 19 and 25, who are bound to be bored to death in the joyless paradise of Bolshevikism. The British employ professional civilian security agents. They may not cut fine figures in the guard box or at embassy balls, but they seem to cut the mustard.

—Columnist Mary McGrory.

of the talk about espionage: bugged embassies, seduced marines, traitors, trials. American espionage generally is carried out by the CIA. Soviet intelligence is part of the job of the KGB, a vast police army whose main job is to control Soviet society, or by the KGB equivalent in Soviet bloc states. That difference touches the lives of millions. The United States uses government employees — CIA and military agents — and any useful foreigners they can inveigle. The KGB also uses agents and foreigners, but its real asset is its ability to order every citizen at home or traveling to report.

Soviet journalism, of course, is particularly useful as a cover and arm of KGB work. Routinely, the KGB finds journalistic spots abroad for its agents. Some disguise it, others do not bother. Like the jolly KGB fellow at the United Nations. After a few drinks he would offer reporters money to have their books published in Moscow. If they said they had not written any books, he said they could count it as an advance.

One night, asked where most of his news dispatches appeared, he winked and said on wall papers in factories.

Not every Soviet journalist abroad is an official KGB man. But any Soviet journalist who does not agree to cooperate fully with the KGB not only never get a second assignment, but would not receive his first. The few American reporters who did intelligence work for the United States were considered disgraceful by their peers.

The idea that doing intelligence work would be wrong for a Soviet journalist runs directly counter to the Soviet concept of the citizen's duty to the state. And every Soviet journalist knows that journalism particularly is considered to be an instrument of state interest.

When pressure has to be applied, it is. In Warsaw in 1959, the first to question me about the attaché was a friend, a writer, an anti-Communist. I was stunned that he had asked me anything about something obviously top secret. He said frankly that if he had not asked he would have lost his meager five-lance living.

The second was the doctor called for a sick son. Sitting on a packing case, he asked me about the attaché. I learned later that minutes after I had telephoned, he had been summoned by the police and told what to ask.

And the architect? He asked me to take a packet of letters out of the country. A day earlier a brave Pole had warned me that this would happen.

These three men were all paying part of the price of being allowed to continue working.

I was neither angry nor indignant. I knew I had never been put to the test myself. And I knew I was the lucky one — I had the passport out.

—The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Loose Words, Wrong Ideas

Regarding the opinion column "Back the Contras Now or Risk Capitulation Later" (April 11) by William Safire:

It is a shame that someone who so intimately understands the history of the English language so utterly fails to understand the history of revolution in Central America. ("The Communists have not succeeded in subverting El Salvador" because Soviet-backed Cubans and Sandinists have their hands full with the contras in Nicaragua.)

Even the Reagan administration has given up the old lie that the revolution in El Salvador is somehow orchestrated from Nicaragua, with which it shares no border. The Salvadorans need neither the Soviets nor the Sandinists to tell them that they are hungry and impoverished because of injustice in their country.

As another master of words, Carlos Fuentes, has said, revolutions are not bananas; they cannot be exported. It is also a shame that someone who can explicate so clearly the shades of meaning in the language chose to obfuscate the definition of words: "Communists (or Marxists, or Sandinists, or agrarian reformers)." Yes, and the Republicans (or the conservatives, or the Moral Majority, or the Posse Comitatus) are upholders of democracy.

The contras have murdered hundreds of Nicaraguan teachers, health workers and children. Mr. Safire, the word expert, calls them "less-than-lovable." I call them murderers.

SANDRA STEINGRABER, Wiesbaden, West Germany.

We Haven't Changed Much

Regarding the opinion column "It Wasn't Unique, for All Its Horrors" (March 25) by William Pfaff:

"The extermination of the Jews by the Nazis was not unique," writes the Israeli scholar Shalom Shalek, quoted by Mr. Pfaff. But it certainly was unique in that the crimes were committed by an industrialized, "civilized" nation in fairly recent times. Mr. Shalek also says that most people behaved "in a perfectly typical human way" most of the time.

Of course life under the Nazis was neither typical nor normal as we know it in Western society, and here is the point: Under the skin we have not changed much since the Holocaust. Lurking in the guise of respectability and fashion are those all-too-human attributes tapped so efficiently by Hitler.

If we are to prevent a new Holocaust, we must break down the boundaries that alienate human beings from one another, embrace our differences as well as similarities, and allow the freedom to others that we would wish for ourselves.

HARVEY SIMPSON, Sutton-on-the-Forest, England.

Fear of 'Reformist' Vietnam

Under the headline "In Vietnam, the Talk Is of Reform" (March 20), Ben Kiernan reviewed chances for Vietnam's economic revival without once mentioning the main roadblock to prosperity: Hanoi's persistently warlike stance.

Referring to the Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh, the author says he

seemed eager to marshal "all available talent to help revive the economy and rebuild the country." Mr. Linh is not marshaling the right talent if he cannot recruit those responsible for the Cambodian invasion and the continued campaign there, which are not only draining Vietnamese funds but preventing rapprochement with the United States.

In an interview in the same issue, Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand acknowledged his country's desire to improve relations with the United States in order to get Western aid and investment. But most of his message was a list of complaints about U.S. actions.

Two of Vietnam's major complaints underscored its neighbors' fears: Hanoi does not like to see America selling nuclear warning systems to China, nor does it like President Reagan's plan to stockpile weapons in Thailand. Both projects are defensive, taken in fear that Vietnam's militancy will spill over its borders again.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON, Mobile, Alabama.

Unequivocally Scottish

I must protest your account of the incident concerning the son of David Steele, Britain's Liberal Party leader. (People, March 11.) He was sentenced in a Scottish court, not an English court. Scotland is a separate country within the United Kingdom with its own system of law, quite different from English law. The right to a separate system of law, education and religion was confirmed at the time of the Act of Union in 1707.

J.B.S. MONTGOMERIE, Helensburgh, Scotland.

We're Aiming at Ourselves
When We Spray the Bugs

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Springtime is spraying time in America. The peak season for dispensing an annual 2.5 billion pounds (1.13 billion kilograms) of pesticides means that the United States, the world's most chemicalized landscape, is again to have its farms, homes, lawns, groundwater and food supply washed in poisons.

This year is different — it brings the 25th anniversary of "Silent Spring," the

MEANWHILE

Rachel Carson book that told of the chemical plague under way in 1962 and warned that it was likely to worsen.

It has. If a successor to Rachel Carson, who died in 1964, were to write "Silent Spring II," the sequel could have as its subtitle: "We Aimed at the Bugs but Sprayed Ourselves."

Surveys in recent years showed:

- Thirty-three percent of 1,100 homes on Long Island were contaminated with chlordane, a poison banned agriculturally but still legal for termite control.
- Groundwater contamination by 17 pesticides has been found in nearly half the states, with 57 pesticides in the groundwater of 28 counties in California.
- Risks for six types of cancer were greater for Iowa farmers than in cities.
- Game meat in the West, grain in the Midwest and milk in eight states were contaminated with pesticides.

One problem is that it is scientifically difficult to prove a causal relationship between the chemical poisons applied to the land, air or water and the diseases suffered by humans. The chemical industry takes refuge in this handy uncertainty. It argues that pesticides are potentially dangerous but, if used properly, heighten the quality of life.

Rachel Carson rejected that bromide 25 years ago, and it is not worth an empty can of roach spray now. How can pesticides be properly used if the effects of what is being used are a mystery?

Jay Feldman, director of the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, reports that as recently as five years ago, "79 to 84 percent lacked adequate carcinogenicity testing; 60 to 70 percent lacked adequate mutagenicity testing; 90 to 93 percent lacked adequate testing for their tendency to cause birth defects."

More recently, in 1984, the National Academy of Sciences found that "complete health-hazard assessments for pesticides and inert ingredients of pesticides formulations are possible for only 10 percent of the pesticides in use."

Those facts should have been calls to action by governmental enforcers of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Instead the legislation, passed in 1972 and known as the weakest of the major environmental laws enacted in the past 15 years, was applied with all

the force of trying to stop a swarm of locusts with a spray of milk. Two reports last year from the General Accounting Office documented that the Environmental Protection Agency was a regulatory wasteland regarding pesticides: The agency knows little about "the nature, frequency, amount or extent of" exposure to the 1.5 billion pounds of nonagricultural poisons used annually.

A more recent GAO report found that the Food and Drug Administration's pesticide-monitoring program "provides limited protection against pesticide exposure to illegal residues in food."

Less than one percent of one million imported food shipments are sampled. This means that Americans eating fruit, vegetables or meat from, say, Central or South America may well be dining on pesticide-laden food.

In "Altered Harvest," Jack Doyle writes about the ethics of American corporations, 18 of which now "produce or sell in Third World countries pesticides that are either banned, heavily restricted, or under review in the United States." A poisonous equation is created.

Rachel Carson could not have imagined that pesticide production would increase 400 percent by 1987. Nor could she have predicted the government's indifference to the dangers. She wrote in "Silent Spring" about the health and safety hazards of chlordane, an insecticide made by Velsicol Chemical Corporation, a Chicago firm that sought in 1962 to block publication of her book. In it she quoted the FDA's chief pharmacologist as saying that the hazard of living in a house sprayed with chlordane was "very great."

Last month, citing scientific evidence against the same pesticide — still sold for use in millions of American homes — the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides petitioned the EPA to ban it. It is already outlawed in New York, Massachusetts and Japan. Velsicol denied the charges that its product was a danger, a judgment suitable to the EPA, which is permitting its continued use.

In the 25 years since "Silent Spring" first warned about chlordane and a warehouseful of other poisons, not much has changed politically — the industry is still winning, the public is still losing and the government is not caring much either way.

—The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune.

NOTES ON A CENTURY
Shallow Waters
in a Paris Newsroom

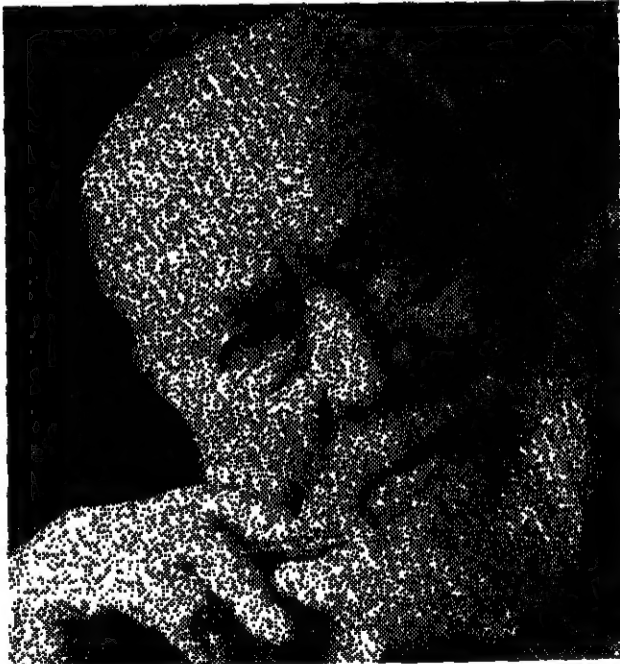
This column is excerpted from "The Paris Edition," by Waverley Root, to be published in June by North Point Press, Albany, California. Root, who died in 1982, wrote for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune as well as for the International Herald Tribune. A veteran foreign correspondent, his books on French cuisine are famous worldwide.

By Waverley Root

On my first day at work at the Paris Edition of the Chicago Tribune in 1927, I thought it probable that my spurious claim to previous newspaper experience would be swiftly and ignominiously demolished. I felt a trifle reassured by a familiar odor escaping from the basement windows behind the iron door of the newspaper, a perfume compounded of the fragrances of printer's ink, damp proof paper and acid fumes from the stereotyping department — known to me since my college days, when I edited the Tufts University paper.

I reached the city room nevertheless breathing hard. Then my duties were explained to me by the city editor, B.J. Koskoff. A considerable portion of his work — which he passed on to his underlings — consisted simply in finding in a closet and delivering to the stereotyping room the papier-mache mats, mailed by the Chicago paper, from which the Paris Edition produced many of its features.

These included photographs so little afflicted by timeliness that their printability had survived the slow passage by boat across the Atlantic, the bridge column, the crossword puzzle, and most important of all, the comic strips. We ranked first, and for that matter alone, in assuaging a widespread hunger among Americans abroad:



Waverley Root

We were the sole vendors of comic strips. The Herald Tribune in New York published none.

Another chore was the application of scissors to what appeared to be several miles of proof supplied from Chicago to chop from it what was deemed to be a sufficient chunk of copy for the morrow's installment of our running romantic serial. A certain amount of attention was required in keeping up to date the listing of arrivals and departures of the principal Atlantic liners.

The most delicate task entrusted to the day staff was selecting the next day's editorials. These were reprinted from the home paper, which meant that they were seldom fresh since they arrived by mail a week or more after they had been printed in Chicago. The alternative would have been to cable the editorials (too costly) or to let the Paris staff write them (too risky). Colonel Robert R. McCormick, the parent paper's publisher, did not

trust his Paris minions to write editorials since their opinions might run counter to his own.

So he personally clipped from the home edition such editorials as he considered suitable for publication in Paris, marking each with a large blue A or B or a large red NO. An editorial marked A had to be run, outdated or not. An editorial marked NO was not to be used in any circumstances. When the A's were exhausted, Paris could pick and choose among the B's. If we ran out of B's, we could reprint from the Chicago paper any editorial on which the colonel had not deigned to express an opinion.

A single linotype operator arrived in the afternoon to set this routine material, plus what we called resort copy, since the word "tourism" had not yet been invented. A respectable part of the paper's revenue came under this heading, obliging us to create appropriate reading matter to place beside the ads. The raw material was usually

provided by publicity men whose opinions of the places they worked for were so unbelievably dichromatic that they had to be rewritten to become even barely credible.

The two day staff men unoccupied with resort copy divided between them the embassy beat and the hotel beat. The first meant checking daily, weekly or occasionally with official or semi-official sources of news — the American Embassy, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the American Hospital and the American Library. Most of this could be done by telephone. The hotel and boat train beat was more interesting and produced most of our interviews, helpfully arranged by publicity men for steamship lines and hotels.

Into our cut and dried routine, real news stories would break unpredictably from time to time — accidents, crimes, scandals — but the best of them were off bounds for us. If they were important enough to interest Chicago as well as Paris, the Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service would cover them and give us their carbons. And, if we did cover a big story, the copy would have to be left to the night staff, which might decide that it required rewriting by more competent journalists.

As my duties were explained to me, my fear of being unequal to the task faded away. I need not have feared that I would be out of my depth: The waters were shallow.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Bill Blass Design

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Few people know the inner workings of American fashion better than the designer Bill Blass. "The Senator of Seventh Avenue."

Born William Randolph Blass in Fort Wayne, Indiana, the son of a hardware store owner, Blass, 65, is a classic success story. One of five children, he grew up during the Depression. He made his way to New York and took several design jobs — selling sketches at \$35 apiece — which culminated in owning his own company in 1970.

"I was born in the Middle West," Blass said recently in his Seventh Avenue office. "My first knowledge of fashion came from Hollywood in the days of Dietrich and Garbo and Carole Lombard. I think they had an influence worldwide and they certainly had an influence on a young kid growing up in Indiana. My taste reflects that — the Hollywood glamour of the '30s."

Indeed, Blass is known for his luxurious sable-lined coats and glittering sequined suits for the affluent. His clothes have a special, wholly American cachet which won him the nickname of "Grand Old Man of American Fashion."

His career has been paved with awards including three Cotys and, in 1986, a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Council of Fashion Designers of America. His customers include no end of prominent women such as Nancy Kissinger, Barbara Walters and Pat Buckley. As for Nancy Reagan, who dresses only American, he has been making clothes for her ever since she was a governor's wife.

Blass got to husbands in 1968, launching menswear characterized as "a blend of Damon Runyon and the Duke of Windsor." Today, Blass reigns over an empire of 100 licensed products from fur to home furnishings and even has his name on a Lincoln Continental.

Savvy, knowledgeable and utterly Mr. Nice, Blass knows what he and his trade are all about. "The prime thing we have in our favor," he said, "is that we invented ready-to-wear. While France had couture and the little dressmaker around the corner, here, it was being done in sweatshops. Then the unions stepped in. Now, we have organized manufacturing facilities."

Having traveled throughout the United States, to places like Denver and Sacramento, Pittsburgh

HEBE DORSEY

and Atlanta as well as fashion capitals such as Dallas and San Francisco, Blass has an uncanny knowledge of his market.

"We have to make clothes that appeal to millions of women, in different geographical conditions," he said. Unlike French designers, "we have to design clothes that appeal to a wider, broader audience. It's a huge continent here, not just a country. This is one of the reasons we've never exported. We became a little smug, which we shouldn't be."

Avant-garde styles have to be worked over and diluted to attract a larger audience. "By and large, women here are not as daring as in Europe."

European women like investment clothes. "American women like junk food and junk fashion. They want change. No longer does an American dress at one single designer. In Paris, they tend to be more faithful. Here, you'll see a girl in an Ungaro one night and an Oscar de la Renta the next. They simply shop everywhere."

One reason why Americans buy so many clothes is that the number of American women working is larger than in Europe. "The American woman has her own income. She's not dependent on her husband for her wardrobe budget. So she buys more easily."

Blass also discovered that affluent women have the same tastes throughout the country. "It's easy to please them all. I often go to Houston where the temperature is over 100 degrees. Women there tend to choose clothes with a fur trim — the same as the customer in New York or San Francisco."

Blass also talked of a "fantasy element" that plays a great role in his sales. "A lot of women buy just like that. We have many more single women, rich widows, divorcees for whom shopping has become a high, a narcotic. They fantasize buying gowns for balls that never happen. Or for Ascot where they'll never go. We have customers who never even unpack their boxes. Others buy, then leave racks of clothes in the stores. It's amazing the way some would say: 'I think I'll buy this for the Dublin horse sale,' where they'll never go. Shopping to them is a way of life, an entertainment."

"We have so many more places to go and so many more things to do than in Europe. Women have to have a lot more clothes here. Any day in New York there may be three, four, five parties — opera, concerts, charities. A woman like Nan Kempner can easily change clothes four times a day."

Very much in social demand, this cheerful man-about-town manages to escape it all on weekends when he retreats to Connecticut alone with his dogs. He reads four books a week and spends time on community projects but manages to retain a sharp wit and a strong sense of humor.

Some famous Blass dicta:

• "The little black dress always looks better in white."

• "Designers are the brand names of the '80s. We might even be the robber barons of our times."

• "How is it that I began being asked out? As an extra man who had two legs and a dinner jacket."



Bill Blass and one of his designs.

Celebrating Drawing

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This year marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Drawing Center, now at 35 Wooster Street in SoHo. Some form of celebration was clearly desirable, and it is our good fortune that the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm agreed to send over an exhibition called "The Art of Drawing in France 1400-1900." Chosen and catalogued by the museum's current director, Per Bjurström, the show, comprising 145 works, can be seen at the Drawing Center through July 22.

The museum's drawing collections may be said to have been inaugurated at one of the greatest sales in the history of the European auction business. There never was, and there now never will be, a drawing sale to compare with the dispersal of the Crozat Collection in Paris in April 1741. Crozat was the foremost collector of his day. The catalogue had been prepared by Pierre-Jean Mariette, who was pre-eminent as both dealer and historian. School after school was liberally represented, and the sale itself drew a packed house of dealers and connoisseurs.

To anyone who is familiar with the bygone sales of the 1980s, there is something awesome about the range, the quality and the size of the Crozat Collection. More than 19,000 drawings, from the early Florentines onward, were listed in the catalogue, and over and over again they set a standard by which drawings have been judged ever since.

Quite a stir was made on that occasion by a Swedish bidder called Count Carl Gustaf Tessin. Though in Paris primarily in the service of his country as a diplomat, Tessin had loved French contemporary art ever since, a young man of 17, he had made friends with Watteau. He had commissioned from Chardin more than one of the great paintings that are now among the glories of the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm, and at the Crozat sale he distinguished himself by buying no fewer than 2,057 drawings against all comers. Among them were 85 Florentine drawings and 106 by Rembrandt, but it was French drawing that tempted him above all — so much so that today's visitor to the drawings department of the Nationalmuseum will find, in all, 650 French drawings that were once in the Tessin collection.

It is largely due to Tessin that the Nationalmuseum today stands high on the list of every traveler who prizes French 18th-century art at its true worth. "Do as Tessin would have done" has lately been the motto of the Nationalmuseum, and Per Bjurström rightly prides himself on the fact that since 1960 more than 400 French drawings have been added to the collections.

There is a difference, though. Tessin lived high, but the Nationalmuseum has never had big money to spend. Furthermore, Tessin's collecting stopped short in the 1740s, and among the older French masters there were some — Claude, for one — whom he never touched. It was hard work to catch up, in this and other respects, but the 1980s have seen the arrival in the museum of five fine sheets by Claude, together with (among much else) the noble study of trees by Cézanne that brings the exhibition to a close.

As a realist, Bjurström believes that certain gaps can now never be filled. A great portrait drawing by Ingres or a major Seurat would call either for a supergenerous donor or a more enlightened governmental policy. But the present show, like the collection itself, is shaped by a superior intelligence. Per Bjurström's catalogue is, in effect, a concise history of five centuries of drawing in France that can be studied with enjoyment and profit even by those who cannot get to see the show. Not only are the brief introductions to the 16 periods into which the show is divided a model of judicious condensation, but they allow him to illustrate drawings from other sources that fill in certain gaps in the Stockholm collections.

"Drawing in France" is not, of course, the same thing as "French drawing." The distinction makes it possible for the show to include a drawing that some scholars now attribute to Leonardo da Vinci, together with strong examples of the work of Rosso Fiorentino, Francesco Primaticcio and Niccolò dell'Abate, all active in Fontainebleau in the first half of the 16th century. And if some of the French drawings in the show were not made in France, few visitors will complain of a violation that allows them to see the noble drawing for a promised "Rape of Europa" that Poussin produced in Rome in 1649. Nor should we pass up the chance of seeing two drawings of Roman townscapes by Jacques-Louis David and a sheet of North African sketches by Eugène Delacroix.

We have only to look at the magnificent drawing of a rooster by François Boucher in the present



Show includes this portrait by François Quesnel.

show to realize how he prized a full-bodied physicality in drawing. Everything about that rooster speaks for heroic energy. From the set of the head to the stamping motion of the feet and from the vigor and sheen of the feathers to the terrible set of the beak, we know that this is the Gallic cock at his most outrageous — and a true symbol, therefore, of a certain France.

Yet it is, in the end, a composite portrait of France that this exhibition sets before us. There is the grand, searching head of a bull by Edmé Bouchardon that makes us understand why his drawings were sold after his death at prices that equaled their weight in gold. There is the high wind of fantasy that blows through the drawing by Victor Hugo of a medieval fortress perched on a rock. There is the laconic acceptance of irreverent misfortune that we find in David's "Death of Damierris" (Damierris is shown on the battlefield, nursing what was left of his right leg after most of it had been blown off by a cannonball). At a far extreme from the "Death of Damierris" there is the look of ecstasy on the face of the village innkeeper in Damierris' "Fine Bouillie" as he comes up from the cellar with two great bottles of wine.

As for the art and the unsentimental view of human entanglements that is a perennial French characteristic, it is present to the full in a drawing of a mismatched pair by Jean-Baptiste Pierre, who in 1770 succeeded Boucher as first painter to the king. Called simply "Marriage," it is the very image of French disbelief in the institution in question.

A show of great fascination, therefore, Tessin would be delighted with it.

The Monitor Seeks Listeners

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The Christian Science Monitor, a 79-year-old newspaper with a distinctly contemplative approach to international affairs and a perennially unfavorable balance sheet, began short-wave radio broadcasts to three continents last month, part of a major shift in strategy by the church.

The Christian Science Monitor World Service, broadcast from Maine to blanket an area from London to Dakar to New Delhi, joins syndicated radio and television news programs that already reach a far wider audience than the 170,000 people who buy The Monitor, a nonreligious newspaper published for a religious purpose.

The new ventures are described by officials of the Christian Science Publishing Society as essential to communicate in a changing world. Top editors and officials of the publishing society, however, insist that the paper's future is secure despite large deficits.

The subscription price for The Monitor does not cover costs. After adding in the relatively small advertising revenue, the \$16 million deficit for the year ended last April 30 was nearly 30 percent of the church's budget.

The paper was created in 1908 on instructions of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. Eddy "was concerned that Christian Scientists have a broad enough view," Hoagland said. "People who lead disciplined, orderly lives might turn inward."

On the next-to-last page each day the newspaper carries a 750-word article amounting to a Christian Science sermon, but the rest of its columns are filled with news reports that might appear in other newspapers.

The balance is a bit different, however. "We don't believe it is accurate journalism to shower readers with a daily worry list," The Monitor said in an article celebrating its 75th birthday.

"History shows overwhelming evidence of mankind's creativity, inventiveness, and ability to progress through intelligence and what

can only be described by that old-fashioned word 'lovingkindness,'" it said. "We need even more to report this news."

The paper's coverage leans heavily toward international news. There are 12 foreign bureaus, more than all but a handful of U.S. news organizations have.

A decade ago, with the paper's foreign reporters being widely used as part-time correspondents by broadcast networks, The Monitor went into the act itself, with a news service for commercial radio stations. Three years ago it replaced that with "MonitorRadio Weekend Edition," a one-hour weekly program on the American Public Radio network, now on nearly 200 stations. Then in 1985, it added a

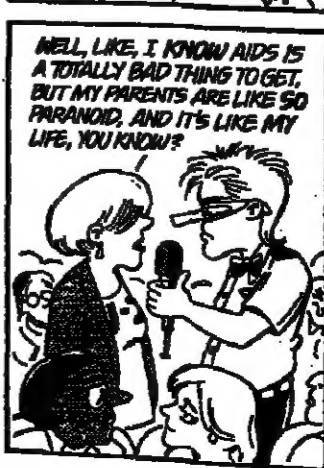
daily half-hour program, now on nearly 100 stations.

The radio programs are closer to National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" than to commercial broadcasts: deeper, slower-paced, venturing well off the beaten path.

Since last year the organization has also produced "The Christian Science Monitor Reports" as a weekly commercial television program, syndicated to 90 stations.

Last year the church spent \$7.5 million to buy a UHF television station here, which carries "Monitor Reports" along with standard commercial fare. Soon the organization will begin shortwave broadcasts to South America, Canada and the Pacific.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Bargain Blue Chips Improve
The Outlook for Frankfurt

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

FRANKFURT — Cautious optimism is returning to the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. After a dismal first-quarter performance, equities analysts expect volume and prices to reach a mild crescendo in the coming three months as bargain-hunting foreign investors buy relatively undervalued West German blue chip stocks.

But caution is the watchword. The bourse began 1987 on a high note, with share prices steady against a background of solid corporate earnings and stable economic fundamentals. What followed was a 10-week bout of selling by foreign investors that left many market participants. The Commerzbank index, which was at 2,046.4 on Dec. 30, fell below 1,650 in mid-March before recovering to 1,809.9 at the end of trading last week. "We almost experienced a collapse of the stock market," F. Wilhelm Christians, a spokesman of Deutsche Bank AG's managing board, said recently. "In the 10 weeks up to March 19, we had a 20 percent decline in prices, with blue-chip stocks in a virtual free fall."

And many say the dollar's recent relative stability has prepared the ground for share gains.

A trading rally ended the plunge, but the market is still being influenced primarily by foreign investors, experts said. "They are the dominant factor," said John Abbink, who follows West German stocks for Merrill Lynch Inc. in New York. "Foreign investors move the Frankfurt market."

Massive purchases of West German shares by foreign investors, particularly from the United States, Switzerland and Britain, drove share prices on the Frankfurt bourse to record highs in 1985 and 1986. But analysts agree that the boom is over.

The Deutsche mark's strength against the dollar has limited the role of U.S. investors, said brokers and analysts. And the action on Wall Street, where the Dow Jones industrial average soared to one record after another until recent setbacks, has drawn investors away from many smaller markets, Frankfurt included.

THE CURRENT "trading rally looks healthy, but is nothing more than a trading rally," said Michael Zapp, managing director of the West German subsidiary of the Bank in Liechtenstein. "The miserable fundamentals of the market continue to be depressing," he added. "Germany is no longer in the fifth year of an economic upswing, but in the first year of an economic downswing. As long as the U.S. currency does not improve significantly nothing is going to change this prospect. One cannot assume so far that this is a new bull market."

Mr. Abbink of Merrill Lynch agreed that the "miserable fundamentals" were a negative factor, but not an overwhelming one. "West German shares are grossly undervalued on a relative, international basis," he said. "All the economic difficulties, the companies are still very good, as has happened in New York lately, then German shares are likely to benefit."

Walter Seipp, the managing board chairman of Commerzbank AG, also considers West German stocks to be undervalued. He recently called the average price/earnings ratio of 13.5 for German stocks "low to the point of having no competition compared with an average p/e ratio of 16 in New York and 60 in Japan."

Brokers noted that currency exchange rates remain an important factor. The recent strength of the British pound against the mark has brought British investors back to the West German equities market over the past month, they said.

Analysts also said that the dollar's relatively stable range of 1.79 DM to 1.86 DM since the Feb. 22 meeting in Paris of six leading industrial nations had helped end the first-quarter slump and had prepared the ground for gains later in the year.

There was general agreement among experts on where those gains might come. Most analysts favored selected consumer-

See STOCKS, Page 15

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	April 17/20
American dollar (to)	1.0000	1.8600	1.6300	148.00	
British pound (to)	0.7563	1.3950	1.2200	103.00	
French franc (to)	0.0655	0.1225	1.0000	65.50	
German mark (to)	0.5354	1.0000	0.5548	43.75	
Italian lira (to)	0.0020	0.0038	2.0000	193.60	
Japanese yen (to)	0.0068	0.0126	0.0080	1.0000	
Swiss franc (to)	0.7563	1.3950	1.2200	103.00	
U.S. dollar (to)	1.0000	0.5354	0.0655	0.0068	
DM (to)	0.5354	1.0000	0.5548	0.0126	
FF (to)	0.0655	0.1225	1.0000	0.0080	
Yen (to)	0.0068	0.0126	0.0080	1.0000	

Other Dollar Values
Currency per U.S. dollar
Austrian schilling 13.7603
Belgian franc 40.3399
Canadian dollar 0.7563
Danish krone 6.4656
Deutsche mark 1.8600
Dutch guilder 3.6033
French franc 6.5595
Italian lira 2036.27
Japanese yen 148.00
New Zealand dollar 1.3536
Norwegian krone 4.7563
Portuguese escudo 200.482
Spanish peseta 166.639
Swedish krona 4.6663
Swiss franc 0.7563
U.S. dollar 1.0000
West German mark 1.8600
Yugoslav dinar 13.6371

Source: Reuters, April 17/20

Interest Rates

Europe/US Deposits	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	April 16
1 month	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	
3 months	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	
6 months	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	
1 year	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	

Source: Reuters, April 16

Key Money Rates	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	April 16/17
Discount rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	
Prime rate	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	
3-month Treasury bill	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	
6-month Treasury bill	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	
1-year Treasury bill	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	

Source: Reuters, April 16/17

Asian Dollar Deposits	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	April 20
1 month	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	
3 months	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	
6 months	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	
1 year	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	

Source: Reuters, April 20

U.S. Money Market Funds	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	April 20
Merrill Lynch Money Assets	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	
20 day average yield	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	
Source: Merrill Lynch, Teletext					

Thiokol to Be Paid More for Boosters
Critics Say Firm Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster

By David E. Sanger

NEW YORK — A plan by the U.S. space agency to increase greatly the amount it pays Morton Thiokol Inc. to build the space shuttle's booster rockets has prompted sharp criticism in Congress and from rival rocket manufacturers.

Many say the underlying issue is whether Thiokol will ultimately profit from the redesign of the boosters, the flaws of which caused the Challenger disaster. The \$1.8 billion in revenues that Thiokol would receive under a contract extension represents more than the company has derived from the shuttle project since it began in 1974.

Although Thiokol has been widely criticized in two separate accident investigations, it has emerged in strong financial shape. Its stock is trading near a high since the accident. Earnings of the company's aerospace group have declined about 40 percent in the past nine months, but analysts say Thiokol's legal liabilities so far have been minimal.

The contract extension from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appears to mark both a major signal of support for Thiokol and a sign of the government's continued dependence on the company as the sole supplier of space shuttle booster rockets.

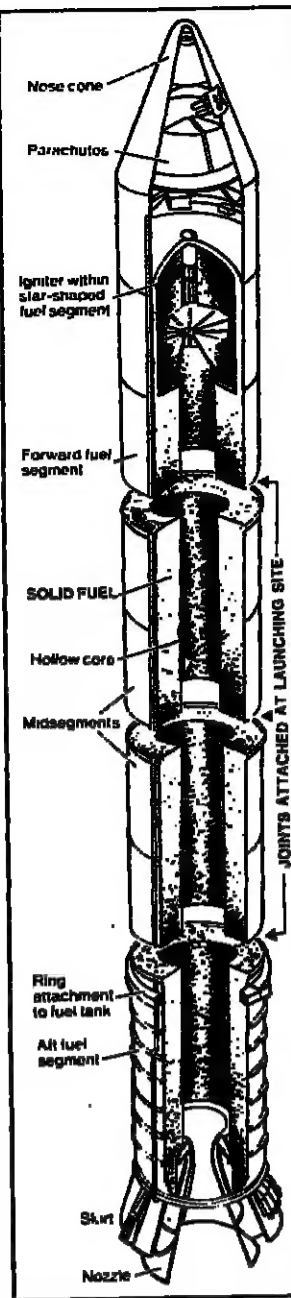
Thiokol is to receive nearly 40 percent more for the boosters, now undergoing modification, than it did before the accident 15 months ago.

It will also remain the only manufacturer of the shuttle's rockets through at least 1994, despite congressional demands last year that other rocket makers be given part of the contract for reasons of safety and cost.

Congressional critics say that the value of the extension of Thiokol's contract dwarfs the \$10 million penalty that the company paid after a presidential commission found that its executives had ignored extensive evidence of an impending disaster.

In addition, Thiokol's competitors charge that NASA will be paying far too much for the rockets, even taking into account the cost of fixing the flaws in the rockets' safety seals that caused the Challenger accident. The average price of a set of two boosters before the accident was about \$18 million; the price from the resumption of flights next year through 1994 is projected at \$25 million.

Thiokol denies that it is profiting from the disaster. "They are giving us more money because we are doing more work," said



Thomas Russell, the company's vice president of corporate development. The repaired booster, he said, is complex and expensive.

Some lawmakers say that the company has escaped with only token penalties for its role in the accident, in which seven persons were killed.

"It's outrageous," said Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat of New Jersey. Last year, he pushed through an amendment to a bill that would have required NASA to obtain a second source for boosters. The bill was vetoed by President Ronald Reagan for reasons unrelated to the amendment's substance.

"The only thing that would make sense would be to strip Thiokol of its contract as soon as it was possible," Mr. Torricelli said. "The message other government contractors will get from this is that negligence pays."

Another member of the House subcommittee on space science and applications, Representative James H. Scheuer, a Democrat of New York, said: "I find it the supreme irony that the company which, in large measure, is responsible for the Challenger disaster, will ultimately profit from the very activities that resulted in the deaths of seven astronauts, cost this nation untold millions of dollars and effectively terminated our space program for at least two years."

In recent interviews, NASA officials defended their decision. None of the other rocket makers vying for the contract, they said, would be able to produce the boosters until the early 1990s.

Thiokol's competitors agreed, but executives at two of the companies charged that the delay was the NASA's fault because it had resisted efforts to involve other manufacturers in the redesign.

Meanwhile, Thiokol and its competitors are being urged to submit plans for a next-generation booster that would first be used in 1994. Some contractors charge, and NASA officials concede, that it may never get off the drawing boards because of budget constraints. Developing and testing a new design would cost nearly half a billion dollars, more

See THIOKOL, Page 11

Talks in Japan Show Depth
Of Trade Disaccord With U.S.

U.S. Envoy
Pessimistic
On Foodstuffs

By Robert

TOKYO — Hopes for an easing of trade tension between Washington and Tokyo were thwarted Monday when talks on agricultural disputes yielded no progress, U.S. and Japanese officials said.

Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng, who officially was seeking to secure a pledge that Japan would increase its imports of U.S. farm products, was pessimistic after two and a half hours of talks with Mutsumi Kato, the Japanese agriculture minister.

"I walked out of that meeting without any sense of an accomplishment whatsoever," Mr. Lyng said. Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, accompanied Mr. Lyng to the meeting.

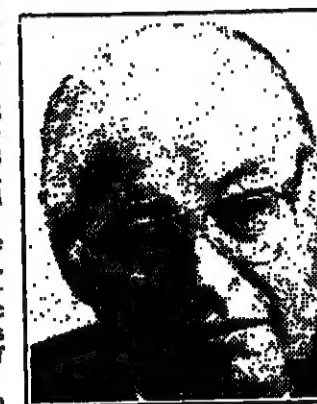
A spokesman for the Japanese Agriculture Ministry, Hideo Maki, said that Japan rejected U.S. demands that it open its domestic market to rice imports and end its import quotas on American beef and citrus fruit by April 1988.

Mr. Kato also said that Japan could not remove quotas on 12 minor food products such as tomato paste and cheese. The United States has filed a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade demanding that quotas on the 12 food items be scrapped.

Mr. Yeutter urged Japan to at least consider opening negotiations on rice during a round of talks on agriculture policies now under way within GATT. But Mr. Kato said only that Japan would explain its rice policy at the global trade talks.



Thomas S. Foley



Richard E. Lyng

Although Japan appeared to be taking a defensive stance on agriculture, Foreign Minister Tadeshi Kuranari hinted that Tokyo was seeking solutions to other trade irritants with the United States.

Mr. Kuranari was quoted as saying that Japan hopes to resolve the issue of participation by foreign companies in the Kansai airport project near Osaka.

Congressman
Predicts Tough
Bill in House

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON Post Service
OISO, Japan — Japanese officials, already upset by new U.S. tariffs on Japanese goods, have been shocked by a U.S. congressional leader's prediction that the House of Representatives would mandate punitive action against Japan and other countries with large trade surpluses.

The House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, made the prediction Sunday night in Oiso, where he was attending a conference on economic issues.

President Ronald Reagan imposed stiff tariffs Friday on Japanese computers, power tools and color televisions in response to alleged "dumping" of semiconductors by Japanese companies at prices below fair market value.

An amendment to a trade bill by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, would require import restrictions against any country found by the U.S. International Trade Commission to have gained an "excessive surplus" through unfair trade practices, if the surplus was not reduced within a specified period.

Mr. Foley said he opposed the Gephardt amendment himself. But he said the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, had told colleagues that despite his own opposition to the

See HOUSE, page 11

Dispute Masks Upturn in U.S. Chip Industry

By Donna K.H. Walters

WASHINGTON — Joseph Parkinson is a stubborn man. His Idaho company is among the few remaining American makers of the computer chip that is at the heart of the U.S. trade dispute with Japan. As prices sank for these semiconductors, known as D-RAM, or dynamic random-access memory chips, many U.S. manufacturers

fled the D-RAM business, a strategic segment of an industry deemed vital to the U.S. economy.

But Micron Technology Inc., where Mr. Parkinson is chairman and chief executive, has stayed put despite losses of more than \$50 million in the past 18 months.

He is counting on the U.S. government's 100 percent tariff on \$300 million worth of Japanese-made goods to persuade Japan to

enforce the 1986 anti-dumping agreement on semiconductors.

If the trade sanctions work, Mr. Parkinson said, his company could return to profitability in six months and other American companies will return to the D-RAM market.

But in fact, some American companies say, U.S. semiconductor makers such as Micron Technology may draw most of their strength

See UPTURN, Page 11

Ways and Wiles of Wall Street's Drug Subculture

By Peter Kerr

NEW YORK — The Wall Street drug dealer looked like many successful young female executives. Stylishly dressed and wearing designer sunglasses, she sat in her 1983 Chevrolet Camaro in a no-parking zone across the street from the Marine Midland Bank branch on lower Broadway.

The customer in the passenger seat looked like a successful young businessman. But as the dealer slipped him a heat-sealed plastic envelope of cocaine and he passed her cash, the transaction was being watched by U.S. drug agents in a nearby building. The customer, an undercover agent, was learning the ways, the wiles and the conventions of Wall Street's drug subculture.

"It is like a small town here—it is as if you could run into anyone you know at any minute," the agent of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration said. "They are very discreet about it. You don't just blatantly snort cocaine."

The 30-year-old agent and a 27-year-old female colleague discussed their experiences and perceptions of the widespread use of cocaine in the financial community. They spoke—with the understanding that their names not be used and that they not discuss specifics—after federal authorities disclosed an undercover drug operation on Wall Street that led to the arrests of 17 employees of financial firms.

Both agents said cocaine was accepted as a part of life by people who were viewed as some of the financial world's most successful citizens. They said they believed cocaine was used or accepted by 90 percent of the people they met in the financial community.

The male agent recalled a dealer telling

agents in a bar that he wanted to "diversify" and if they had legitimate business propositions involving real estate he might be interested in making an investment.

The female agent said that at one brokerage firm the question that gave her entry to the world of drugs was, "Do you party?" When she answered yes, other women began turning to her and tapping their noses, an invitation to join them in snorting cocaine.

The male agent recalled that he and his partner, wearing trench coats and carrying briefcases, would stand at a corner in Battery Park or at other locations in the financial district and watch workers buy marijuana, cocaine and crack, a particularly potent form of cocaine.

The agent said, "People just come up to you there and say, 'Can I help you? I can get you anything you want.'"

Lucas, more than a century old and known particularly for car bulbs, now supplies far more sophisticated products, such as microelectronics.

See RESEARCH, page 11

The Expensive Birth of a Product

From Cars to Space Shuttles, Development Costs Skyrocket

By Reuters

LONDON — In 1903 it cost 12 men \$28,000 to form the Ford Motor Co. and pioneer the mass-produced car.

Today, it costs Ford well over \$1 billion to bring a new model to the market. Modern companies face huge research and development costs in launching products, from cars to drugs to space shuttles. And as the advance of technology has accelerated, the costs and risks are so great that mergers and collaboration across national frontiers may be the only way to bear them.

Car assembly lines using robotics have come a long way since Henry Ford introduced his Model T. Britain's Jaguar PLC, for instance, spent seven years and \$200 million (\$320 million) on its latest range of luxury cars while BMW of West Germany spent eight years and about 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.1 billion) remodeling its 7-series.

Microelectronics are now a standard feature in most top-quality cars. New engineering standards, such as anti-lock brake systems, have added to development costs over the years.

A Jaguar spokesman said: "We are trying to follow the example set by Mercedes, plowing 10 percent of sales revenue each year back into new facilities and advanced technology."

Philips, the Dutch electronics giant, pioneered research on the pre-recorded cassette more than 20 years ago and, more recently, the compact disc. Sales last year, at \$5 billion (€2.5 billion), were more than 600 percent higher than 20 years ago. Research costs were also bigger, but almost unchanged in terms of turnover: 7.3 percent of sales in 1986, 6.5 percent in 1965.

The company figures it spends about \$45 million a week on research and has said it European electronics companies must pool knowledge if they are to survive.

Lucas Industries, a British car component supplier, spent \$90 million last year on research and development, compared with £26 mil-

lion a decade ago. The 1986 research and development expenditure represents 6 percent of turnover.

See RESEARCH, page 11

ELOF HANSSON — THE GLOBETROTTER

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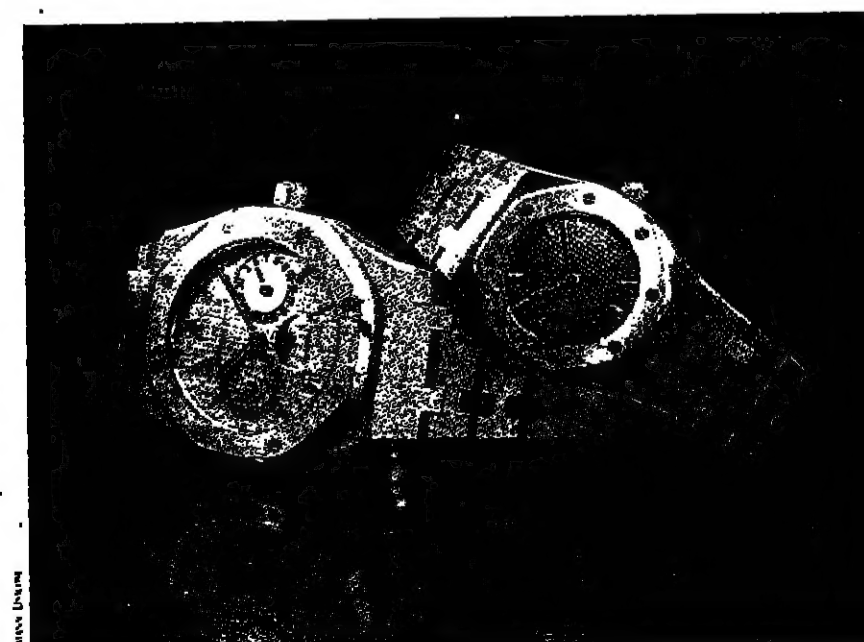
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NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	+0.25
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.75	32.00	+0.25
Amgen	765,432	18.50	18.25	18.50	+0.25
Amgen	654,321	15.75	15.50	15.75	+0.25
Amgen	543,210	12.25	12.00	12.25	+0.25
Amgen	432,109	10.50	10.25	10.50	+0.25
Amgen	321,098	8.75	8.50	8.75	+0.25
Amgen	210,987	7.00	6.75	7.00	+0.25
Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

Market Sales

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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NYSE Index

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Monday's NYSE Closing

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AMEX Diary

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Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

NASDAQ Index

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	+0.25
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.75	32.00	+0.25
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Amgen	321,098	8.75	8.50	8.75	+0.25
Amgen	210,987	7.00	6.75	7.00	+0.25
Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	+0.25
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Amgen	210,987	7.00	6.75	7.00	+0.25
Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	+0.25
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GE	876,543	32.10	31.75	32.00	+0.25
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Amgen	210,987	7.00	6.75	7.00	+0.25
Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

Standard & Poor's Index

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.75	125.00	+0.25
AT&T	987,654	45.25	44.75	45.00	+0.25
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Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

NASDAQ Diary

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Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

AMEX Stock Index

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Amgen	109,876	5.25	5.00	5.25	+0.25

N.Y. Stocks Slip After Holiday

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower in post-holiday trading Monday that was characterized as uneventful by participants.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.39 to close at 2,270.60. At midday the blue chip average had been off by more than 15 points. Declines led advances 948-624 among the 1,953 issues traded on the NYSE.

Big Board volume amounted to about 139.1 million shares, compared with 189.6 million on Thursday. The market was closed for Good Friday.

Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said participants moved to the sidelines in U.S. markets largely because European currency and stock exchanges are closed for Easter Monday.

He said investors, who remained wary about the weakness of the dollar, were hesitant to act in the absence of news from Europe.

"It remains dollar to bonds to stocks, and it will for the next couple of weeks," Mr. Wachtel said. "The progression is clear from currency to stocks, and we're not through the currency travail yet."

Jim Andrews, head of the institutional trading desk at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. of Philadelphia, called it a "tricky" market.

"We started off on the upside, but then the bond market got hit and stocks went with it," Mr. Andrews said.

Mr. Andrews said there was some buying interest in blue chip issues that were driven lower at the close of trading Thursday when certain stock-index futures expired.

Eastman Kodak was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 1/4 to 75.

Ramada followed, closing up 1 1/4 at 9 1/4 after its management said it declined a request to meet with Paul Bilzerian, the Florida investor who owns about 4 percent of Ramada's outstanding stock.

IBM was third on the active list, down 1/4 to 149 1/4.

Santa Fe Southern Pacific rose 2 to 39 1/4 after announcing that its chairman and chief executive officer would step down.

Texasco fell 1 to 30 1/4. Traders said Texasco was hit by profit taking after recovering slightly from lows last week after it filed for bankruptcy court protection.

Other actively traded blue chips were mostly lower. AT&T dropped 1/4 to 24 1/4. General Electric lost 1/4 to 10 1/4. General Motors fell 1/4 to 8 1/4.

Seat Sold for Record \$850,000

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold Monday for a record \$850,000, exchange officials said. The identities of the buyer and seller were not disclosed.

Since the last seat was sold Jan. 28, the price has jumped \$225,000, the exchange said.

The price of a seat on the exchange has escalated dramatically since the beginning of the bull market in 1982, when the highest price paid for a seat was \$340,000, exchange officials said.

NYSE Most Actives

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld	P/E	SP	100s	High
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
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100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%	FD&M	1.40	3.7	17	117	425	425
100%	240%	70%							

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dome Sale Stirs Resentment Over U.S. Control

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO—A political storm has developed over the proposed takeover of Dome Petroleum Ltd. by Amoco Corp., which would increase the dominance of American companies in the Canadian oil and gas industry.

The transaction is valued at \$1.1 billion Canadian dollars (\$3.86 billion). If completed, it would make Amoco's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Amoco Canada Petroleum Co., the nation's biggest oil and gas producer. It is currently ranked eighth.

Dome announced its acceptance of the bid Saturday at its Calgary headquarters. It said that Amoco offered a package of cash and debt securities issued by Amoco Canada that would be exchangeable for common stock in the Chicago-based parent company.

Edward Broadbent, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, a left-of-center group with 30 seats in the 282-seat House of Commons, called Dome's move "a black day for Canada."

Referring to the estimated \$2 billion in tax concessions and incentive payments that Dome has received from the government in recent years, he called the deal "a kick in the face" for taxpayers.

Amoco's bid countered an offer by TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., a Canadian company, of 4.3 billion dollars in cash, a share exchange and up to 1 billion dollars in future Dome profits for Dome's secured creditors.

Russell MacLellan, a parliamentary spokesman on energy matters for the opposition Liberal Party, said that allowing Amoco to take control of Dome's 58 million acres (23.2 million hectares) of oil and gas properties meant that Canada was surrendering leverage over a strategic part of the industry. But government approval of the takeover appeared likely.

[Canada's] Energy Department said Monday that Dome's acceptance of the Amoco bid was "good for Western Canada," Reuters reported from Ottawa.

The Amoco buyout would require the approval of Investment Canada, the government agency that monitors foreign takeovers,

as well as Dome's shareholders and creditors. The government has said it would not block a foreign takeover of any Canadian energy company in a financial crisis.

Dome has been struggling to survive under the burden of \$6.3 billion in debts acquired as it aggressively expanded in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Since 1982, it has survived by presenting its creditors, mainly Canadian and United States banks, with a series of complex plans to restructure and reschedule its debt.

In another development, TransCanada Pipelines, which announced its initial bid April 12, said in a statement that it had improved its offer before Dome accepted the Amoco offer, and was still prepared to negotiate.

The Canadian company received immediate encouragement from the two opposition parties.

Oil industry analysts said that TransCanada's statement could delay completion of the Amoco takeover, which was expected to be approved in two or three weeks in the absence of renewed bidding.

Schlumberger Net Slumped by 96.6% in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Schlumberger Ltd., the world's largest oil field services company, said Monday that its first-quarter net profit fell by 96.6 percent to \$4.99 million, or two cents a share, from \$148.2 million, or 51 cents a share, a year earlier.

Revenue decreased to \$1.1 billion from \$1.5 billion. Schlumberger's chairman, Euan Baird, said sharply reduced oil drilling, brought on by the steep decline in oil prices, was the main reason for the profit decline.

The 1986 figures do not include Schlumberger's \$45 million first-quarter loss from its Fairchild Semiconductor operation, which the company has been trying to sell and reported as a discontinued operation.

Mr. Baird said Schlumberger was considering several options for Fairchild, including a management buyout.

McDonnell Douglas Net Profit Falls 30%

Aircraft manufacturer McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s net profit fell 30 percent in the first quarter, to \$43 million, or \$1.06 a share, from \$1.51 a share a year earlier, the chairman, Sanford McDonnell, said Monday.

He said that revenue was unchanged at around \$3 billion. The first quarter results included a pretax charge of \$66 million, or 93 cents a share, to cover the cost of early retirement programs. Mr. McDonnell said. But he said the charge would bring benefits over the longer term.

First-quarter earnings also included a pretax gain of \$38 million from a change in leasing agreements on MD-80 jetliners, Mr. McDonnell said.

Chase Manhattan Hurt by Nonaccruing Loans

Chase Manhattan Corp., the third-largest U.S. bank group, said Monday that net profit in the first quarter fell to \$104.1 million, or \$1.12 a share, from \$143.7 million, or \$1.63, a year earlier. Chase said income was reduced by \$36.6 million as a result of placing \$2.6 billion of loans to Brazil and Ecuador on nonaccruing status.

MCI Communications Net Up 25%

MCI Communications Corp. said Monday that net profit in the first quarter rose 25 percent to \$25 million, or 9 cents, from \$20 million, or 8 cents, a year earlier. In the quarter, revenues rose 16.6 percent to \$955 million from \$819 million, the company said.

Goodrich Turned to Profit in Quarter

B.F. Goodrich Co. said Monday that it had a net operating profit in the first quarter of \$2.8 million, or 6 cents a share, in contrast to a loss of \$22.2 million, or 99 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell to \$485.6 million from \$728.8 million.

Amdahl Corp. Profit Rises on Strong Demand

Amdahl Corp. said Monday that first quarter profit soared to \$25.2 million, or 51 cents a share, from \$24.2 million, or 50 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose to \$318.5 million from \$200.2 million.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

THIOLKOL: Critics Say Booster Maker Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster

(Continued from first finance page)

than Congress may be willing to pay.

Top officials of NASA also rejected the contention that a \$1.8 billion contract extension is tantamount to a reward for Thiokol.

"That never occurred to me, and I don't accept it at all," Dale D. Meyers, the agency's deputy administrator, said recently after testifying on Capitol Hill about NASA's budget requests. "It's simply our judgment that it's the best way to go."

At Thiokol, Mr. Russell said NASA had "few alternatives" to extending the company's contract.

"If you don't want to spend the money," he said, "then you have to decide you don't want to fly the shuttle until 1991" or later, when manufacturers such as Hercules Inc. say they could have a version of the boosters available.

NASA's plan does not require congressional approval. Congress could block it, however, by putting an amendment into any NASA authorization bill.

The extension of Thiokol's contract could also hinge on a criminal inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to court documents released in Washington last Thursday, the FBI was approached early this year by Thiokol employees who asserted that the company had defrauded the government in supplying it with solid-fuel rocket motors.

If found guilty of fraud, the company could be barred from acting as a government supplier, though almost no one views that as likely.

Among the most controversial aspects of NASA's purchasing plan is to retain Thiokol as the sole source.

After the accident, investigators for both the presidential commission and Congress concluded that if a second company had had a share of rocket sales to NASA, the disaster might have been averted.

They argued that a second company, in hopes of obtaining a larger share of the contract, might have called attention to the sequence of failures in the O-rings that should have prevented superheated gases from escaping between segments of Thiokol's rockets.

Last August, two months after the presidential commission's report, the General Accounting Office, a federal agency that is the investigative arm of Congress, also argued strongly for competition.

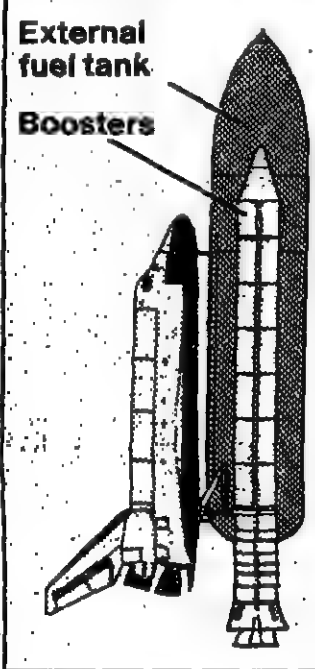
But in its report to Congress last month, the space agency concluded that competition, at least now, would be impractical in the case of the booster rockets. It would cost about \$160 million to "qualify" another manufacturer. And \$80 million to \$200 million more would be required to build the facilities needed to make the rockets, NASA said.

"It would take, by our estimate, three to four years to bring a contractor on board," said Russell Bardos, NASA's director of propulsion.

Mr. Bardos also argued that competing manufacturers would scramble to reduce costs, and "start to cut corners."

In 1984, NASA developed a plan to obtain additional sources for the boosters, after complaints from companies such as Hercules, Aerojet Strategic Propulsion Co., United Technologies Corp. and Atlantic Research Corp.

But in that plan, NASA refused to finance the "qualification" of the second source, a multimillion-dollar process that the agency paid for when Thiokol developed the shuttle boosters in the 1970s. NASA also reserved 50 percent of the production for Thiokol.



External fuel tank
Boosters

pass. Seven days after the agency announced, on Jan. 21, 1986, that it intended to establish a second source, the Challenger exploded in the Florida sky.

In the redesigned booster, heaters are being added to counter the effects of cold weather on delicate O-rings that seal in hot gases, and quality control procedures are being tightened. The average cost of each booster set will rise \$7 million, to about \$25 million.

Competitors say they have examined the design changes and view the price increase with disbelief. "The fixes may be expensive to design, but they are not expensive to reproduce," said Charles T. Levin, the vice president of space boosters for Aerojet. "At the outside, the rockets should cost \$11 million or \$12 million a set."

Mr. Bardos disputes that view, saying that Thiokol's competitors do not take into account expenses such as purchasing parts, like the rocket's nozzles. "Remember, these are competitors who want a piece of the business," Mr. Bardos said.

In financial terms, the accident appears to have cost Thiokol relatively little. The company agreed in February to give up \$10 million in profits under an agreement in which it admitted no guilt and agreed to take no profit on the \$409

million in redesign work needed to get the shuttle flying again.

But the company will profit from building the more expensive rockets that emerge from that redesign. NASA and Thiokol officials say.

Critics say that the penalties the company has paid, including an undisclosed contribution to a settlement with some of the astronauts' survivors, are relatively small.

Today, the shuttle business, accounting for about 15 percent of Thiokol's total revenues, remains profitable. Analysts estimate that the company's aerospace group earned at least \$25 million from shuttle-related revenues of about \$300 million in the fiscal year that ended last June 30.

Morton Thiokol's stock reached a high of \$50 in March, although it has declined since then. It closed last Thursday at \$42.25. Analysts remain bullish about Thiokol, saying that, if the company puts the FBI investigation to rest, it should face few problems.

Mr. Scheuer recalled that, a year ago, a Thiokol executive was quoted as saying that the shuttle accident would cost the company no more than 10 cents a share. "I'm afraid he was right," Mr. Scheuer said.

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

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MARCH 1987

UPTURN: Dispute Masks Gains

(Continued from first finance page)

from something far more fundamental and far less publicized than the tariffs announced Friday: a turnaround that already has begun to take shape in the computer and semiconductor industries.

New personal computer products are driving up demand for chips, the glut of chips on the market is drying up and manufacturers' efforts to tighten their belts and improve efficiency are beginning to show up in bottom-line results.

The industry's trade group, the Semiconductor Industry Association, recently reported that the dollar volume of new orders for chips rose last month for the sixth consecutive time.

The gain can be attributed in part to a moderate rise in chip prices as a result of the trade agreement. In the United States, prices for Japanese-made chips have been determined by fair-market values set by the Commerce Department and dumping there has been halted, officials say.

But industry experts say that the increase in orders is more the reflection of low inventories and a renewed demand from computer makers. The demand is coming from companies such as Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp. and Compaq Computer Corp., which have introduced more powerful versions of personal computers that are drawing buyers back to what has been a sluggish market.

The new machines use more memory chips, and companies that make accessory products for the new computers are contributing to the demand for chips.

Motorola Inc., the Schaumburg, Illinois, electronics company, said early this year that its chip-making division had returned to profit and that the company was re-entering

the market for memory chips through an agreement with Toshiba Corp. of Japan.

Just last week, another of the biggest American chip makers, Texas Instruments Inc., reported that its semiconductor division also had returned to profitability in the first three months of this year after losses throughout 1986. Intel Corp. of Santa Clara, California, reported this month that it had also made money in the first quarter.

Some industry observers say that the rebound has more to do with the cyclical nature of the semiconductor business than with the trade agreement. Since its birth two decades ago, the semiconductor industry's fortunes have risen and waned in rhythm with the needs of its customers.

But industry executives lay much of the blame for the last downturn, which lasted longer and cut deeper than previous low cycles, on unfair competition from the Japanese. They cited predatory pricing and artificial barriers to Japan's robust market for chips.

The industry pushed for the trade pact and, more recently, for the sanctions as ways of restoring prices to profit-making levels.

In the meantime, the companies were scrambling to match the Japanese in efficiency and to improve the quality of their products. Most say they have accomplished this and that they could now compete on a level provided that market prices reflect production costs.

But semiconductor makers say they have been unable to reap the full benefits of their efforts because of Japanese trade policies. Reagan administration trade officials say that while Japanese "dumping" of chips has halted in the United States, it is continuing in third-country markets such as Hong Kong and Singapore where chip purchases are booming.

RESEARCH: Costs Skyrocketing

(Continued from first finance page)

processor systems for engine management, a spokesman said.

Costs in the war of the skies are also hefty. The world's top three aircraft makers are spending billions of dollars in the race to develop a new generation of long-range airliners seating about 300 people.

McDonnell Douglas Corp., Boeing Co. and Europe's Airbus consortium face a long and costly fight for this potentially huge market.

British Aerospace spent \$430 million for research and development last year, compared with turnover of £3 billion.

The British and West German governments have been asked to

pump about \$1.5 billion into the Airbus project to build the A-340 aircraft. Both have expressed concern that the market might be too small for two new long-range jets.

McDonnell Douglas says it will have spent \$1.4 billion by the time its MD-11 jetliner rolls off the assembly line in early 1990. This includes \$500 million for development and the rest for tooling, inventory and labor.

Boeing, the Seattle-based industry leader, is expected to introduce an offshoot of its 747 to compete in this market.

Investment gets heavier still in space projects. The initial development phase of the European Hermes shuttle project will cost about \$400 million.



1986 PROFITS UP 30%

The Board of Directors of ACCOR, meeting on April 10, 1987, closed the accounts for the 1986 fiscal year.

The Group's share of after-tax consolidated net income amounted to F.Fr. 235.6 million. Excluding exceptional items, net earnings for the year were F.Fr. 231.5 million against F.Fr. 178.2 million in 1985, an increase of 29.9%. Cash flow for the year amounted to F.Fr. 729.6 million, 33% higher than in 1985. Including the 2,042,067 shares issued during the year (convertible bond conversions, exercise of warrants, reinvestment of dividends in shares), after-tax earnings per share before exceptional items amounted to F.Fr. 21.35 against F.Fr. 19.04 the previous year, an increase of 12.1%.

Consolidated sales amounted to F.Fr. 12,935 million, 43% of which were generated abroad, thus experiencing growth of some 11% on a comparable year-to-year basis.

Parent Company sales excluding taxes amounted to F.Fr. 975 million and net income to F.Fr. 147.1 million, including F.Fr. 45 million in non-recurring capital gains. The Annual Shareholders' Meeting, to be held May 26, will be asked to declare a dividend of F.Fr. 6.50 per share (plus a tax credit), 12.1% higher than that paid out for 1985.

These results are in the upper range of what was forecast despite the number and the dimensions of the difficulties affecting the industry — a lower dollar, terrorism, disaffection of American tourists for Europe, economic difficulties in Africa and the Near East, the Cruzado plan in Brazil. This performance demonstrates the merits of ACCOR's policy of diversifying core business products and the geographical distribution of operations, as well as its teams' capabilities of fast reaction in the face of such events.

The Group continued to pursue growth with 58 hotel openings in 1986 and 62 under construction at January 1, 1987. At this date, hotels in operation and under construction counted over 70,000 rooms for 600 hotels. In the commercial restaurants and institutional food services sectors, 200 units were opened, bringing the total number of Group restaurants to nearly 2,000. Meal and other service vouchers issued and used daily rose 17% to further strengthen ACCOR's position as the world leader in this field.

Results for the first months of 1987 are in line with forecasts and the Group's growth objectives.

A STRONGER CAPITAL BASE

At the same meeting, the Board of Directors of ACCOR voted to convene an Extraordinary Gen-

Japanese Firms
Plan to Export
More, Poll Says

The Associated Press

TOKYO — More than half of the major Japanese export-related companies surveyed about effects of the yen's rise said they plan to maintain or increase their exports, the Economic Planning Agency said Monday.

An official said the agency questioned 673 export-related companies in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya in January, when the U.S. dollar was trading at an average 154.48 yen, sharply up from 242 in September 1985. The dollar closed at 143.15 yen in Tokyo on Monday.

The official said 53 percent replied that they would maintain the present level of or expand exports. 24 percent said they would cut exports and try to increase domestic sales, and 19 percent said they would produce more abroad.

The United States and other trading partners have been urging Japan to boost spending at home to absorb more of the products that previously were exported.

HOUSE:

Tough Bill Seen

(Continued from first finance page)

Gephardt proposal, if the Democratic majority supports it, he will back it without reservation in an eventual House-Senate conference.

Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th, Democrat of West Virginia, said at the conference that the mood in the Senate was drifting toward legislation likely to include language similar to the Gephardt amendment.

Mr. Foley said some Democrats were seeking not to pass a reasonable trade bill but to generate "a popular and effective central issue in the 1988 election."

He said the Reagan administration was placing undue faith in the prospect that the trade bill passed by the Ways and Means Committee, without the Gephardt provision, would prevail.

Mr. Gephardt, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, is seeking the support of labor leaders, who argue for harsh trade measures against Japan.

Critics of the proposal say that while the affected countries might have to cut exports, the Gephardt plan would create no incentives for them to open their markets.

The House is likely to vote on the trade bill next week, during a visit to Washington by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

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By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London
Agent Bank

Dollar Edges Lower in Light Trading

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
NEW YORK — With European markets closed for the long Easter weekend, the dollar took its cue on Monday from a sharp rise in prices for metals and plunging bond prices, finishing lower in light holiday trading.

The New York dollar closed at 1.8095 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8100 on Thursday; at 142.15 yen, down from 143.00; and at 6.0215 French francs, unchanged.

It was also lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6345, against \$1.6315 on Thursday.

All major bullion markets were closed on Friday. European bullion and currency markets remained closed Monday, and only U.S. and Japanese currency markets were operating.

New York dealers said the dollar took a negative tone on Monday from a syndicated column reporting that the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, was vir-

tually alone on the board in giving inflation and support for the dollar priority over keeping the economy growing.

"Some people think the economy is too weak to support an inflationary spiral," William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Either the gold markets are heralding a boom in economic activity, or a weak economy portends a sharp downward correction in gold. Both views can't be right," he said.

In New York, cash gold jumped to \$452.25 an ounce on Monday from Thursday's \$443.50. Republic National Bank of New York reported. The New York Commodity Exchange settled the spot contract at \$453.60, up from \$444.10 Thursday.

Silver soared to \$7.76 an ounce from \$7.28 on the cash market. The Comex settled it at \$7.76, up from \$7.28. Platinum rose almost \$22 to \$611.70 an ounce on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

The Treasury bond market sold off sharply as metals prices rose. The bellwether Treasury bond, the 7½ percent coupon maturing in 2016, plunged to 90¼ for a loss of more than 1½ points on the day. Par, or 100, is face value; each point represents \$10 on a \$1,000 bond.

Mr. Sullivan said that "bonds came down as metals ran up the flagpole."

A New York foreign exchange trader said, "The foreign-exchange markets, starting from the negative stance sparked by the Volcker article, took a cue from the gold and bond markets and bid the dollar down."

Overnight in Tokyo, the Bank of Japan intervened with modest dollar support, leaving the dollar at 143.15 yen, up slightly from Friday's 143.10.

Baker Asserts 'Fundamentals' Support Dollar

REUTERS
WASHINGTON — James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said Monday that international action and "economic fundamentals" would prevent the dollar from sliding even if speculators tried to drive it down.

Mr. Baker, appearing on a televised morning news program, also said he hoped that a recent rise in interest rates was only a "temporary blip" and that they would go back down.

Asked if the dollar could be prevented from sliding, he said: "The currency markets or the foreign exchange markets generally speaking react to the underlying economic fundamentals. Ultimately they'll get back to the fundamentals."

Firms Seek to Bar Fannie Mae From New Market

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Five of the largest U.S. investment banking firms have joined forces to try to persuade the government to bar the Federal National Mortgage Association from the newest and one of the most lucrative mortgage underwriting markets.

The banking firms have asked the Department of Housing and Urban Development to reject a petition by the association to issue Remics, or real estate mortgage investment conduits.

The five argue that Fannie Mae, as the association is known, has a price advantage and would crowd out the private sector.

Remics are securities backed by

pools of mortgages and sold with varying maturities and yields.

Mortgage specialists predict that within five years they could be the dominant financial instrument in the secondary mortgage market, in which existing mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities are traded.

The market totaled more than \$200 billion last year.

The five banking firms are Merrill Lynch & Co., Goldman Sachs & Co., Salomon Brothers Inc., First Boston Corp., and Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

The housing department's secretary, Samuel R. Pierce Jr., has promised to rule on Fannie Mae's petition by Tuesday.

The United States League of Savings Institutions, the thrift in-

dustry's largest trade association, and a number of large California savings and loan associations also oppose the Fannie Mae petition.

But the thrift industry's other major trade group, the National Association of Savings Institutions and a number of smaller and medium-size thrift institutions support it.

Thomas G. Vartanian, a Washington attorney retained by the investment bankers to lead their lobbying, said: "We see no reason why Fannie should enter this new market before the private sector has had a chance to show whether it can effectively perform the service."

David O. Maxwell, chairman of Fannie Mae, said: "I'm not going to say we will fold our tent if we aren't

able to underwrite Remics, but I can say it will make our job much, much more difficult because it is the most flexible and efficient mortgage instrument now in existence."

Merrill Lynch Unit Gets Financing for Takeover
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch Capital Partners Inc. has arranged \$3.4 billion of financing in its \$4.2 billion bid for Borg-Warner Corp. Bankers Trust Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and First National Bank of Chicago agreed to provide \$1.5 billion and syndicate the rest, a spokesman for Merrill Lynch said Sunday.

China Charges U.S. Delays Technology Sales

REUTERS
BEIJING — China accused the United States on Monday of delaying approvals for high technology sales to Beijing and said Washington was missing out on export opportunities.

An editorial in the official Beijing Review magazine said the United States had approved only 60 percent of the technology exports China applied for last year and had kept unwarranted restrictions on transfer of technology.

It said the restrictions should have been lifted after the United

States moved China into a less restricted category for sensitive technology items in 1983.

The editorial appeared on the eve of a visit by the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, who will co-chair the fifth session of a joint commission on commerce and trade to review trade relations between the two countries.

Mr. Baldrige said in December 1985 that the United States would speed up approval of technology exports to China, with 27 product categories included on the quick approval list, up from seven.

The Beijing Review editorial said the United States sometimes approved technology sales after it found that other countries were selling the same items to China, or delayed approval until the products that China finally received had become relatively backward.

Such practices, the editorial said, rendered almost meaningless the United States' relaxation of control over technology exports.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing declined immediate comment on the editorial.

STOCKS: German Bargains

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
NEW YORK — French finance officials are wooing American investors for next month's privatization of Compagnie Generale d'Electricite.

Not that the French need more investors. Two previous privatization offerings were oversubscribed. But officials, citing Securities and Exchange Commission rules, said American participation was less than expected.

"We were a little disappointed with the initial American investment," a French Finance Ministry adviser, Jean-Marie Messier, said at a news conference in New York.

France has hired the investment firm Morgan Stanley & Co. to smooth the way for the sale of CGE, which is estimated to be worth \$1.4 billion after its purchase of ITT's European subsidiaries last year.

French Work to Raise Americans' Stake in Privatizations

The French government hopes to denationalize 65 companies, worth \$50 billion. "These issues are hot," said Andrew Clearfield, assistant vice president with College Retirement Equities Fund, which invested in two earlier offerings: Compagnie Financière de Paribas and Compagnie Saint-Gobain.

Saint-Gobain stock has jumped 45 percent from its initial purchase price and Paribas shares have climbed 28 percent.

In each, 10 percent of the stock was reserved for foreigners. Americans, however, lagged behind Europeans and Japanese, bought less than 1 percent of Saint-Gobain and Paribas. Mr. Messier blamed SEC rules.

An SEC spokeswoman said the standard review period for registration of new issues was 30 days, but a financial strategist at the brokerage Merrill Lynch said filing prepara-

tions could take six months. The Paribas and Saint-Gobain sales were carried out in less than four months from start to finish.

The sale of French companies will be more accessible to Americans, as these companies have undergone registration for earlier ventures. The French have not given up on American institutional investors in the meantime, however.

"The whole area of American investment in foreign equities is very unclear," Mr. Clearfield said. He said he obtained a letter from the SEC authorizing the purchase by sophisticated investors, such as his fund, of foreign securities for investment purposes.

Mr. Messier said he expected the letter to dissolve American reluctance to participate in future offerings.

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Monday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month			Sales in		
Price	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High
A					
24 1/4	16	ADC		207	29 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	AD		183	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		183	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		183	17 1/4
19	17	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADL		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADM		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADN		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADO		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADP		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADQ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADR		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADS		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADU		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADV		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADW		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADY		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADZ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADA		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADB		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADC		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADD		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADE		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADF		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADL		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADM		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADN		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADO		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADP		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADQ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADR		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADS		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADU		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADV		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADW		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADY		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADZ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADA		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADB		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADC		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADE		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADF		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADL		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADM		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADN		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADO		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADP		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADQ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADR		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADS		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADU		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADV		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADW		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADY		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADZ		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADC		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADE		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADF		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADL		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADM		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADN		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADO		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADP		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADQ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADR		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADS		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADU		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADV		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADW		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADY		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADZ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADA		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADB		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADC		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADD		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADE		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADF		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADL		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADM		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADN		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADO		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADP		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADQ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADR		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADS		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADU		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADV		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADY		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADB		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADE		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADF		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADL		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADM		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADN		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADO		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADP		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADQ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADR		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADS		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADU		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADV		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADW		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADY		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADZ		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADB		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADE		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADL		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADM		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADN		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADO		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADP		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADQ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADR		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADS		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADT		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADU		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADY		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADZ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADA		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADB		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADE		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADF		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADG		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADH		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADI		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADJ		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADK		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADX		187 1/2	17 1/4
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17 1/4	12 1/2	ADA		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1/4	12 1/2	ADB		187 1/2	17 1/4
17 1					

